



No 61,428

Ian Posgate wins High Court fight

Mr Ian Posgate, the leading underwriter won his High Court battle against suspension by Lloyd's of London. He declared his wish to return to underwriting as soon as possible, but the decision does not automatically entitle him to do so.

Page 13 Law report, page 8

Missile safety system 'faulty'

Two circuit-breakers designed to stop missiles being fired were not working properly in an RAF Phantom jet which shot down a 27m RAF Jaguar fighter in West Germany, a court martial was told.

Page 6

Airport inquiry

Mr Graham Eyre QC said at the opening of the inquiry into the third London airport that he would make "robust" appeals to ministers to force timewasters to pay the inquiry's costs during the adjournments they had caused.

Page 2

Buñuel honou'

Madrid's new Socialist Government has awarded Spain's highest decoration to Señor Luis Buñuel, the film maker and one of the country's leading artists attacked by the Franco regime. He has lived in France for almost 40 years.

Page 5

Wife baffled

The wife of a Midlands jeweller who vanished with gems from his shops returned from a holiday in the United States and said she was baffled to find him gone.

Page 3

Mexican anger

Mexico's opposition parties claim the ruling party won local elections by fraudulent means and their angry supporters have seized 40 town halls in protest throughout the country.

Page 4

Lecturer jailed

A Sheffield law lecturer jailed for contempt after refusing to answer questions in the street later a 28-day sentence for baiting a police officer.

Page 3

BL deal near

BL and Honda were said to be close to agreement in negotiations for the joint development and production of an executive class car, which in Britain will succeed the Rover.

Page 13

Jail siege ends

Prisoners released their captive guards and ended a siege at the former Sing Sing prison, bringing a peaceful conclusion to the first major crisis faced by Governor Mario Cuomo of New York since taking office.

Page 5

Foot accused

Mr Robert Mellish, former Labour Chief Whip, has accused Mr Michael Foot of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by backing Mr Peter Tatchell in the Bermondsey by-election.

Page 2

Ripper attacked

The family of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, have criticised prison authorities after an attack in which he was slashed by another prisoner. Prison psychiatrists have declared Sutcliffe insane.

Page 3

England fail

A batting collapse cost England victory in their first World Series Trophy cricket match in Sydney after they had dismissed Australia for a modest 180 runs.

Page 16

Features: pages 8, 10

The pound - a touch of the Shore factor; new life in the old arguments over God; John Vincent finds a business healthy to the core; the new overlay of equal opportunities; Joanna Lumley's Diary.

Table with 2 columns: Section, Page number

Three cent drop in sterling forces up bank lending rates

- The pound lost more than 3 cents yesterday morning as selling pressure intensified, before recovering when interest rates went up. The big banks, led by Barclays, put up base rates by 1 percentage point to 11 per cent. Government stocks and shares slumped as sterling weakened. Sterling has lost 12 per cent of its value since mid-November when the slide began. In the United States leading banks cut prime lending rates by 1/2 percentage point to 11 per cent.

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The worsening slide in the pound forced the big banks to put up borrowing costs for the second time in just over six weeks, dismaying industry and provoking an angry response from the Labour Opposition. At one point yesterday sterling fell 3 cents to \$1.5595, less than a cent above its all-time low of \$1.55 in the depths of the 1976 sterling crisis, with heavy losses against other leading currencies. But the pound rebounded when first Barclays and later National Westminster and Lloyds announced that they were putting up their base lending rates by 1 percentage point to 11 per cent. Midland Bank said it would follow suit today.

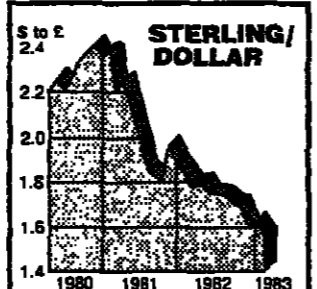


Table with 2 columns: Factor, Value

Base rates are now back to their level of last August, having risen two percentage points since sterling's slide began in mid-November. Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, said last night that the Opposition would demand a statement from the Government on the increase in interest rates. "Today's increase is bad news for consumers, house buyers, industry and employment. It is yet further evidence of the failure and incompetence of this Government's economic policies," he said. The pound finished in London at \$1.5820, down 80 points from Monday, and little changed at DM 3.7125 against the Deutsche Mark after falling to DM 3.6750 earlier in the day. But its trade-weighted index, calculated before the final rally, sank a full percentage point to 80.6 of its 1975 value, marking

a 12 per cent devaluation since mid-November. The sustained drop in sterling threatens to undermine the Government's efforts to curb inflation, the cornerstone of its economic strategy, in what is likely to be an election year. Ministers were counting on being able to demonstrate

damaging to industry, retard Britain's growth prospects and be unpopular politically. Any further rise in interest rates could force a rise in the mortgage rate. Bank base rates are now 2 per cent higher than they were last November when societies cut the mortgage rate to 10 1/2 per cent. A vote for increased rates is not expected at the Building Societies Association monthly meeting tomorrow and Friday unless base rates go up again beforehand, but a rise could be agreed at the February meeting if there is no sign that rates have reached a plateau.

Yesterday the Bank of England kept its money market intervention rates unchanged at 10 per cent, but this itself added to nervousness in the exchange markets because it implied the authorities were prepared to see the pound slide further. Rates in the money markets shot up to levels which forced the clearing banks to move. The rise in interest rates leaves Britain out of many international comparisons as rates round the world are easing. Yesterday most leading American banks cut their prime lending rates by 1/2 point to 11 per cent and a reduction in the key official discount rate is expected shortly. (Details page 13) The banks have also taken the opportunity to raise their deposit rates. Barclays, Lloyds and NatWest all raised deposit rates by 1.25 per cent to 8 per cent. On the stock market gilt-edged securities had one of their worst days in several months.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, greeting Metropolitan Philarct of Kiev in Canterbury yesterday. The Metropolitan was leading a delegation from Russian churches.

Tebbit attack on union left

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A full-scale offensive against the Left in the labour movement was signalled by the Government yesterday in its long-awaited Green Paper, 'Democracy in the Trade Unions', which seeks to diminish sharply the influence of political hard-liners. Introducing his consultative document on trade union reform, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said: "I think the politicization of trade unions is unfortunate, because it is quite clear from independent research that their members are not so hog-tied."

His three-part policy paper, which is seen as part of the Conservatives' general election manifesto rather than a serious option for immediate legislation, concentrates on moves to create a new style of union leadership and to loosen the historic link between the unions and the Labour Party. Three months have been set aside for consultation with both sides of industry, and Mr Tebbit will then publish later this summer a White Paper or a further consultative document detailing the Cabinet's legislative intentions. However, as already disclosed in The Times on December 17, there will be no Bill in this session of Parliament.

The Green Paper sets down three areas in which legislation "might be considered": secret ballots for elections in trade unions; secret ballots before strikes; and measures to update the Trade Union Act, 1913 provisions of trade unions so as to allow members to "contract-in" rather than "contract-out" of paying the political levy. Among these, the introduction of compulsory secret postal ballots for the election of union leaders has clear precedence. "Few trade unions have taken the initiative in bringing about democratic reform, and the Government has reluctantly come to the conclusion that some legislative intervention is necessary," the document states.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday that secret ballots could produce a new generation of trade union leaders "truly representative of the membership" who would work with employers to ensure greater profitability, better pay and more secure employment. He added: "That would be my ideal sort of trade union. I do not know if it will come but I think it is a reasonable chance."

Union leaders more responsible to their members would also be more likely to call for ballots before major strikes, the Government thinks, thereby obviating the need for compulsory votes before stoppages about which ministers are not very enthusiastic. Almost half the Green Paper however, is given over to an

Continued on back page, col 3

Agreement near on EEC fish policy

By Our Foreign Staff

An agreement on a compromise to avert the threatened North Sea fish war between Denmark and its European Community partners, principally Britain, may at last be in sight. At talks in Strasbourg yesterday the Danes were obviously striving to settle a common fisheries policy (CFP) with the minority government in Copenhagen seeking only "a very small degree of flexibility" on mackerel catches from Britain to conclude discussions when fisheries ministers next gather in Brussels on January 25. In Strasbourg and Copenhagen yesterday officials refused to give details to the new deal, but Mr Poul Schluter, the Danish Prime Minister and minority coalition leader, said that his Government had reached initial agreement on a framework for a new fisheries package with the opposition Social Democrats, whose support is needed to get such a proposal through Parliament. The EEC seems to be moving towards agreeing to Denmark's demand for a permanent higher level of mackerel quotas than was spelt out in the CFP proposals, which have already been agreed by the nine other Community members. Denmark has already been offered an extra 22,000 tonnes of mackerel for this year, including fish from Norwegian waters and it is pressing for this level to be guaranteed into the future. Mr Karl Hjortnaes, the Danish Social Democratic fisheries spokesman and former Fisheries minister, has hinted that under the latest proposals Denmark would surrender the bulk of its 17,000-tonne whiting quota in exchange for guaranteed long-term allocations of mackerel and cod and other concessions. Danish haste to conclude an agreement is largely because of the rapid last week into British territorial waters by Mr Kirk Kent, the Danish MEP and trawler owner. This is seen by the Danish Government as having made a final solution more difficult. Mr Kirk said last night in Strasbourg that he intended to take his case over Danish fishing rights right through to the European Court in Luxembourg even if there were agreement on the CFP. In his view it was a Community matter which the court alone could decide. Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, was sent to Strasbourg yesterday with an urgent mission to work for a CFP agreement as quickly as possible. He emerged from a session with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German President of the Council of Ministers, to say that he hoped "to remove the last obstacles" to a settlement at a further meeting in Brussels next Tuesday so that a final agreement could be approved when fisheries ministers gather on January 25. Mr Poul Pedersen, vice-chairman of the powerful Danish Sea Fishery Association, told The Times yesterday that "there would have to be a major reshuffle of fishing quotas before Danish fishermen would be happy with a common fisheries policy for the Ten". With the Government and the Social Democrats seemingly nearing agreement on a package, Danish commentators are more optimistic about resolution of the problem by the end of the month.

EEC and US open trade talks

From Nicholas Ashford in Washington and John Young in Oxford

Senior American and European Community officials began talks in Washington yesterday aimed at preventing the outbreak of an agricultural trade war between the US and its European allies over farm subsidies. The Reagan Administration, deeply concerned by the crisis being faced by many American farmers, maintains that the Community is subsidizing its farmers so heavily they are forcing American producers out of export markets. The Administration is planning to subsidize American farm exports if the Europeans are not prepared to reduce their own subsidies. In Oxford yesterday a leading American agricultural economist gave a dire warning of the consequences of failure to avert a full-scale trade war, which he said could be expected to break out in the next two months as the United States began unloading its huge dairy surpluses. Mr Thomas Hammer, who until last April was United States Deputy Secretary for

Continued on page 2, col 1

Arab visit expected to go ahead

From Godfrey Morris

British and Moroccan officials expressed optimism here that a three-day visit by an Arab mission to London will finally take place early next month, ending two months of Anglo-Arab diplomatic acrimony. After a further round of talks here yesterday between Mr Muhammad Boyce, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, and Mr John Cawbridge, the Ambassador, a British source told The Times that some details still had to be worked out. But officials on both sides said the discussions were going well. The visit has been blocked because Britain refuses to accept PLO representation on the mission. The rift has included Saudi threats of reprisals against British commercial interests and the cancellation of a visit by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. February 7 is the date now being worked on, with British and Arab diplomats concentrating on a formula which would "judge" the PLO representation issue sufficiently to placate the sensitivities of both Mrs Thatcher's Government and the Arab leaders. Diplomatic sources say the PLO has agreed to it. They said the idea was that "the Palestinians" should be represented by someone who, while not a PLO official, was a man in whom PLO had complete confidence.

Reagan 'pledge', page 6

Thatcher tribute to Falklanders' loyalty

By Alan Hamilton

Mrs Margaret Thatcher continued her progress around the Falkland Islands bathed in the warm glow of local hero-worship yesterday and pledged that Britain would continue to defend the colony for a long time to come. In an aftermath of pleasure at becoming the first recipient of the freedom of the islands, the Prime Minister said she had no doubts that the British people would be prepared to bear the long-term heavy cost of supporting the islands and maintaining a garrison. "The reaction when the Falklands were invaded was enough to show there is a feeling that we stand by those who are loyal to Britain, and who wish to stay British," she said. While Mrs Thatcher spent the third full day of her visit yesterday visiting government offices, schools, building projects and a hospital, as well as flying out to Royal Navy ships stationed in Falkland waters, it was disclosed in Whitehall that a study into the building of a strategic runway for the rapid reinforcement of the island garrison was nearing completion. Royal Engineers have been surveying possible sites for a runway which could accommodate fully-laden VC10s and Ascension new TriStars of RAF Transport Command. The cost of the runway is likely to be between £20m and £30m, but it is argued that it would allow a much smaller army presence on the islands. The present 4,000-strong garrison is expected to cost £24.4m in the next year. The recently improved 6,000ft runway at RAF Stanley has a life of not more than three years, and soil conditions make extension difficult. A new runway of at least 8,500ft would go some way to answering island demands for better air links with the outside world. Mrs Thatcher, defiantly dismissing accusations of provocation from her adversaries in Argentina and of party political exploitation from her opponents at home, confirmed yesterday that Britain intended to re-bury 200 Argentinian war dead on the islands in a "suitable and fitting" cemetery. Expressing contempt for the Argentinian view that her presence in the Falklands was an affront to their war dead, the Prime Minister said Britain had made repeated offers through the International Red Cross to have the enemy dead repatriated to their own country from their present temporary graves, but without success. Meanwhile it was disclosed in London that the Prime Minister has ordered an internal inquiry into the way Falklands campaign medals have been distributed. The Prime Minister's visit to the Falklands will have cost £150,000 in travel costs alone. The return cost of a VC-10 flight from Britain to Ascension Island is about £45,000. Mr Peter Baker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a written answer in the House of Commons on November 16, said that the cost of a return flight by Hercules transport aircraft from Ascension to the Falklands was about £110,000.

East Germans confirm roadside shooting

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An attempt was made by an East German stove-fitter to shoot Herr Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, as he was driving to a hating lodge on New Year's Eve, according to the West German weekly magazine Stern. The report, published today, said the man, named as Paul Essling, tried to overtake the party leader's convoy on the road, and position his car directly behind Herr Honecker's, but a car carrying security men raced up and forced him off the road. He leapt out and fired, severely wounding a security official, but on realizing that his situation was hopeless shot himself. Stern, which has a reputation for reliable information and good contacts in East Germany, said the incident was being widely discussed in Klosterfeld, a small town north of Berlin, where the incident happened, although security officials had ordered the assailant's friends and relatives to keep silent. Yesterday, as pre-publication reports of the Stern report were circulated, the official East German news agency ADN described the article as a "false report" - but significantly confirmed most of the detail. The agency, quoting an announcement from the Ministry of the Interior, said there had been a "serious traffic accident" in Klosterfeld on that day, caused by a drunken driver. It said the man had seriously endangered other traffic but had ignored orders to stop and had tried to drive away. When he was stopped by a police patrol, the ADN report added, the "completely drunk"

Honecker escapes gunman

man opened fire and wounded a traffic policeman. Before being arrested he committed suicide. The agency did not mention Herr Honecker of say anything about the security convoy. But the denial, suspiciously close to the Stern report of, was clearly put out to counter the publicity given to the incident on West German radio and television, widely followed in East Germany. In a telephone interview with West German radio, Herr Dieter Bub, the magazine's correspondent in East Berlin, said the motive appeared not to be purely political but from personal jealousy of the luxury life-style of top East German officials. Herr Essling had carried installed stoves and central heating in some of the villas belonging to top party officials, and had seen how they lived.

PC shot as he foils raid

Police Constable Stephen O'Rourke, aged 25, was shot in the arm when he interrupted raiders attempting to rob security guards outside a bank in Marylebone, London. He later underwent an emergency operation in University College Hospital to save his arm.

Italian unrest

Rome (AP) - Tens of thousands of workers staged anti-government demonstrations for the second day, protesting against new taxes imposed by Signor Fanfani's four-party coalition. Trains were stopped in Rome and Naples and there were calls for a general strike.

Dahrendorf decides to leave LSE

By Nicholas Cole

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics since 1974, will not offer himself as a candidate for reappointment when his term of office ends in September next year. He said last night that he was considering a return to a political career in West Germany. "I have not yet made up my mind about this. It is certainly one option," he said last night. A statement from Sir Huw Wheldon, chairman of the LSE's court of governors, said that Professor Dahrendorf "has every intention of remaining for the full term of his contract."

PC shot as he foils raid

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ILSO THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA New Music Diary At a time the financial pressures on orchestras to play side in programme planning are heavier than ever, we have just completed a Tippett-Berlioz festival which a leading national music critic described as "a performance on Sunday 6th February at the Royal Festival Hall. Set to Ian McEwan's powerful text, the contrast between cold fear and warm compassion are well drawn in Berkeley's music. This work which features Heather Harper, David Wilson-Johnson and the London Symphony Chorus will be conducted by Richard Hickox. Tickets are now available for this concert, which includes Carl Orff's popular stage work 'Carmina Burana'. Full details in the adjoining column. Abbado Concerts at the RFH We start the New Year with two particularly attractive concerts when we welcome our Principal Conductor, Claudio Abbado, immediately prior to our first overseas tour with him in 1983. Silvano Mizzi, whose recording of the Mendelssohn concerto with Mr Abbado received great acclaim, plays Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No. 2 next Sunday, while Cécile Licad, the young Philippine pianist who made such a notable English debut with the Orchestra last year, returns to play Rachmaninov's Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini.

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BR will cut Motorail to Scotland

British Rail is to reduce its Motorail services to Scotland by five after falling traffic last year...

Man questioned on hotel fire

Scotland Yard was questioning a man last night after 250 people were evacuated from the Hyde Park Hotel in London...

Inquiry into inquiries

An inquiry to examine whether the planning system is being overloaded by the Sizewell and similar inquiries is to be assessed by the Nuffield Foundation...

Hunt for rapist who 'may kill'

West Yorkshire police hunting for a man who raped a young mother after forcing her into her own car and driving to the outskirts of Leeds...

NUJ strike over dismissed editor

Journalists and printers at an Isle of Man newspaper group are staging a one-day strike today in protest at the dismissal of an editor...

Actress dies

Mysie Monic, the actress who has a eleven-and-a-half-year run as Mrs Boyle in Agatha Christie's 'The Mousetrap', has died at the age of 90...

Palme aide

Stockholm - Mr Mats Helstrom, a 40-year-old former foreign aid official, was yesterday appointed Foreign Trade Minister in Mr Olof Palme's Social Democratic Government...

Brisk ride

Peking (Reuters) - Peking's taxi services are so badly run that a man whose wife was in labour had to rush her to hospital on a pedicab...

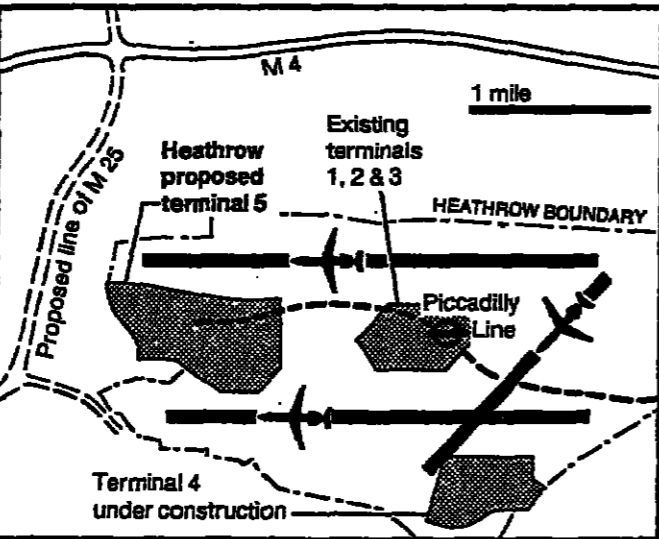
US-EEC talks to avert trade war

Continued from page 1 International Affairs and Commodity Programmes, told the annual Oxford Farming Conference that a combination of misguided United States policies and unfair subsidized competition from the EEC meant more farms were threatened with foreclosure this year than during the depression of the 1930s...

Third-airport inquiry told that timewasters should be made to pay

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Confusion and delay awaited Mr Graham Eyre, QC, yesterday when he opened the Heathrow section of the inquiry into London's third airport...



Report urges longer teachers' courses

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The length of time allotted to training teachers is inadequate and should be extended, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools say in a report published yesterday...

The discussion paper, which voices many of the concerns aired recently by both officials and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, says that both the three-year Bachelor of Education course (which takes the place of a degree) and the Postgraduate Certificate of Education (taken by graduates) share the disadvantage of allocating only a year to professional training...

'Your baby or your gold' threat

Detectives were last night hunting two muggers on a south London council estate who confronted Mrs Gai Batty, a mother aged 19, with the ultimatum: "Your baby or your gold..."

Monks take their cash out of GEC

The Roman Catholic religious order of the Servites, which is sworn to a life of poverty and penance, has decided to take its investments out of GEC after the company refused to answer questions about its defence contracts...

When Utlesford learnt in 1980 that it faced a planning application to turn Stanstead airport into London's third international airport, it made an application of its own for a new terminal at Heathrow...

Utlesford, supported by Essex, Hertfordshire and British Airways, decided to promote a fifth terminal on the site of the Perry Oaks sewage works to the west of the airport...

Mr Keene said that a fifth terminal would make Heathrow large enough to meet likely extra demand for air travel towards the end of the century...

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Computer weather forecasts for airlines

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Air travellers can look forward to swifter, smoother flights from next year when a new world weather forecasting system for airlines, based on computers at the British and American meteorological offices, comes into operation...

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has chosen the Bracknell weather centre and the United States National Weather Service in Washington to be its two world area forecasting centres...

The new system is to be phased in gradually from 1984, taking the place of the less sophisticated regional forecasting services used today...

Commercial flight planners will greatly benefit from more accurate wind forecasts. For example, British Airways could save up to an hour and 10 tons of jet fuel on a Boeing 747 flight from London to Hongkong...

The Meteorological Office will use its new £4.5m Cyber 205 computer, one of the most powerful in the world, to supply the six-day forecasts. The American-made machine can solve equations for 15 different levels of the atmosphere worldwide...

As the system develops, Bracknell will be able to feed its global computer forecasts directly into the airlines' flight-planning computers, using satellite transmissions...



Mr Philip Moore, York Minster's new Master of Music, rehearsing with the choir for his first evensong last night...

graduate of the Royal College of Music and Durham University, began his career as music master at Eton before becoming assistant organist at Canterbury and more recently principal organist at Guildford Cathedral.

Communists in power struggle

By Rupert Morris

The latest financial crisis to threaten the future of the Morning Star, the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, coincides with a power struggle within the party...

If it cannot arrest its steadily declining circulation, the Morning Star could easily be forced to close by the end of the year. Mr Tony Chater, the editor, says it must add 3,000 to its daily circulation figure of 16,000 in the United Kingdom to achieve viability...

Ms Mary Rosser, the Morning Star's chief executive, revealed yesterday that the cooperative which owns the paper was urgently pursuing the possibility of printing other publications on its presses...

Mr Michael Foot was yesterday accused of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by his decision to back Mr Peter Tatchell in the by-election at Southwark, Bermondsey...

The charge was levelled by Mr Robert Mellish, the former Labour chief whip, whose resignation has caused the vacancy in the south London seat...

It emerged last night that the Labour Party's organization sub-committee on Monday was asked to get peace in the Labour Party. He added "I respect him for trying to get peace in the Labour Party but not at any price..."

Cohen to work full-time on boosting circulation, and efforts will also be made to find new shareholders.

The decline in the fortunes of the Morning Star has coincided with the remarkable rise in influence of the party's monthly publication Marxist Today, a theoretical journal whose contributors have included not only communists but such leading figures on the left as Mr Westwood-Benn.

Meanwhile, the appointment of Nina Temple, aged 26, the former general secretary of the Young Communist League, as the party's new head of press and publicity, announced in yesterday's Morning Star, represents a consolidation of the party's move away from its Marxist-Leninist traditions towards a less class-conscious philosophy developing among other European communist parties.

Leaders of the party in Britain are more or less equally divided between those who believe in mobilizing the work-

ing classes in somewhat less classical Marxist fashion, and those who wish to develop a modern theory of communism that encompasses minority movements.

Despite the party's declining membership - between 18,000 and 20,000 - it wields remarkable influence inside the trade union movement.

Decision on Tatchell shocks Mellish

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot was yesterday accused of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by his decision to back Mr Peter Tatchell in the by-election at Southwark, Bermondsey...

The charge was levelled by Mr Robert Mellish, the former Labour chief whip, whose resignation has caused the vacancy in the south London seat...

It was contrary to the constitution since organizations could be declared ineligible only by conference decisions and the decision of the 1973 conference to abolish the proscribed list was still in force...

Attention on runner-up in chess contest

With Vaganian long since assured of first prize in the ICCI grandmaster tournament at Hastings attention is concentrated on the question of who will gain second prize...

Timex staff win praise

Timex management met the three local MPs, Dundee's Lord Provost, the Convenor of Tayside region and the deputy chairman of the Scottish Development Agency, in Dundee yesterday.

After the meeting, a spokesman for the company which is to stop making watches in Dundee, said that an important customer, Societal Research, thanked the staff for the output of computers and looked forward to expanding its relations with Timex.

The finger of suspicion thus firmly points at c-myc as playing a central role in the conversion of a normal antibody - producing cell into a malignant one...

There is, however, a lung way to go before the case against c-myc is established. First, there is a lack of consistency in the precise new location of the c-myc gene and there is also emerging a very varied picture of relationship consequences for the molecular messenger produced from c-myc.

More importantly, it is still pure supposition that the product of the altered c-myc gene can convert a cell to a malignant state.

Sources: Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, vol. 79, pages 7824, 7831 and 7842; Cell, vol 31, page 443; Science, vol 218, page 1319; Nature-Times News Service, 1983

Public services unions resigned to 4 1/2% deal

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A target of four and a half per cent for pay increases in the public services was set for unions last night when leaders of one million local authority manual workers accepted that council employers will make no further improvement in their pay offer...

The offer, which mirrors the second stage of the National Health Service settlement, will be regarded as a minimum rate for other large groups in the public services. This includes 530,000 white collar civil servants who yesterday presented their own pay claim to the Government.

All the unions will hold consultations with their members before February 11. The offer, which will add £110m to the local authority's pay bill, will mean that basic minimum pay for council workers will rise from £63.65 a week to £66.90 and for the highest paid group, from £78.10 to £81.35.

Two drown in car plunge

Miss Julie Pritchard of Blacon, Chester, and Mr Colin Rigby from Hoole, who drowned when their car plunged into the swollen River Dee, near the centre of Chester. Their bodies were recovered yesterday by police divers after a three-hour search.

Clear cut win in bridge final

The final British Bridge Trial took place in Birmingham over the weekend and although creating some surprises, the selectors must have been relieved at the clear cut nature of the results.

Science report A cancer gene that lives up to its name

By the staff of Nature Evidence that a so-called cancer gene really lives up to its name has been published by five independent American research teams. Each has demonstrated that the gene is located on that end of a chromosome which is frequently broken off and exchanged with the end of another chromosome in certain rare cancer cells of the immune system of mouse and man.

The human disease is Burkitt lymphoma, largely confined to African children. Microscopic examination of the chromosomes of the malignant cells of Burkitt lymphoma has revealed that the end of the chromosome designated number 8 has frequently been exchanged with one of three other chromosomes. Evidence from three teams, drawn from most of the important centres of cancer research in the United States, now locates the c-myc cancer gene to precisely that fragment of chromosome 8 that is exchanged.

Furthermore, the team, led by Dr Philip Leder of Harvard Medical School and Dr Stuart Aaronson of the National Cancer Institute in Maryland, has proved that in some cases the chromosomal exchange has indeed taken c-myc away from chromosome 8 and placed it close to a gene that is involved in the production of antibodies on chromosome 14. That is no coincidence because the malignant cells of Burkitt lymphoma are antibody-producing cells.

A parallel story has been developed for mouse plasma-cytomas, also tumours of antibody-producing cells. Again, c-myc has been located on precisely that fragment of a chromosome (number 15) which is frequently exchanged with the end of one of the chromosomes that carries an antibody gene.

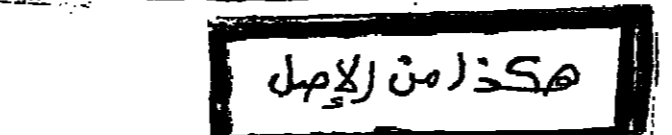
Dr Michael Cole and his group from St Louis University School of Medicine have gone on to show the consequences of that exchange. The c-myc gene ends up back to back with the antibody gene to which it becomes attached. And, presumably as a consequence, it produces a shorter than normal messenger molecule - the molecule that underlies the production of a protein according to the instructions encoded in the gene.

The finger of suspicion thus firmly points at c-myc as playing a central role in the conversion of a normal antibody - producing cell into a malignant one. Once there has been an exchange of chromosome ends, the exchange is presumably triggered by a carcinogen - possibly a virus in Burkitt lymphoma and injected mineral oil or an implanted plastic disc in experimental plasmacytomas of mice.

There is, however, a lung way to go before the case against c-myc is established. First, there is a lack of consistency in the precise new location of the c-myc gene and there is also emerging a very varied picture of relationship consequences for the molecular messenger produced from c-myc.

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Sources: Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, vol. 79, pages 7824, 7831 and 7842; Cell, vol 31, page 443; Science, vol 218, page 1319; Nature-Times News Service, 1983



صحة من لإمهل

# Jeweller who vanished with £2m gems leaves wife mystified

By Stewart Topley, Crime Reporter

The wife of a Midlands jeweller, who is being sought by police after he vanished leaving his shops stripped of hundreds of thousands of pounds of jewellery, said yesterday she returned from holiday "baffled" to find him gone.

Mr Robert Chatwin, aged 43, disappeared last week and yesterday Mrs Carolyn Chatwin said: "I do not know where he is. I am as much in the dark as anyone. I have been on holiday in America since December 28th. Mrs Chatwin, a director of her husband's firm, said: "When I came home on Monday night the house was empty and there was a note from my husband."

Mrs Chatwin returned to the family home, a cottage at Wajtnash, Warwickshire, with her two daughters. She refused to discuss the contents of the note and was interviewed by the police, who suspect Mr Chatwin is in Spain.

In a statement the West Midlands police said that Det Supl Harold West, head of the force's commercial branch, had taken over investigations into affairs at Sutton Goldsmith's, the centre of a chain of shops in the West Midlands.

The police would not discuss the investigation or the amount of money which could be involved. Some reports suggested up to £2m was involved in missing jewellery.

Yesterday a number of Mr Chatwin's employees complained that salary cheques issued before Christmas were not being honoured by the banks. Two watch firms said they were owed more than £70,000 for watches which had been supplied.

The police were called in on Monday when the staff returned from a week's holiday, during which Mr Chatwin said he intended to take stock to find display cabinets empty and notes left in each of the six shops. In one the manager was told stock had been taken so that a valuation could be carried out.

Mr Chatwin, according to reports, was seen by neighbours at his home driving away with a caravan attached to his car. It is thought he may have crossed to France, driving from there to Spain.

Spanish police have been asked to search for him by West Midlands police, who have also put out an alert at Channel ports.

Mr Chatwin has a 45ft yacht, which is in dry dock at Santander in northern Spain for repairs.



Mr Chatwin, who disappeared, and his wife



Diana Moran, the keep fit expert giving a fitness lesson at Waterloo station, London, yesterday to Mr Gordon Tooth, aged 63, a marketing consultant just after he got off a train from Sarbrion. Mrs Moran, who is in her early forties, was filming for her

daily keep fit feature on BBC television's *Breakfast Time* show, which starts at 6.30 am on Monday. She will be persuading peak-hour travellers to do a few exercises before setting off for work. "Breakfast time is the obvious part of the day to do

exercises. Cats never start the day without a good stretch and nor should we." *Breakfast Time* is being presented by Frank Bough, Selina Scott and Nick Ross.

(Photograph by Peter Trievnor)

# Irish double murder trial delay

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The trial of Malcolm MacArthur, who is accused of two murders and other offences, was put back to today after a brief hearing in Dublin yesterday. The postponement came after a defence application for more time to examine recently produced prosecution documents.

Mr MacArthur was arrested last August in the home of Mr Patrick Connolly, the former Irish Attorney General.

The accused man is charged with murdering last year a nurse in Phoenix Park and a farmer in Co. Offaly, with aggravated burglary and with having a gun with intent to commit a robbery.

# Coroner praises policewoman

Mr John Budd, the Blackpool coroner, yesterday praised policewoman Angela Bradley, aged 23, one of the officers who drowned in last week's sea tragedy off Blackpool, when he opened and adjourned the inquest on her until February 4.

It was a particularly poignant case because it involved the death of a brave girl in heroic circumstances, he said. Her body was found by anglers near Fleetwood.

# Ambush escape by RUC driver

A Royal Ulster Constabulary reservist had a narrow escape yesterday when he was ambushed while driving six of his colleagues to work in Lurgan, Co. Armagh. A gunman opened fire when he stopped his minibus to pick up a passenger at Tegnnavan estate.

In Belfast, a member of the RUC was shot and injured in an accidental shooting at a road check on Monday night.

# TV botanist to risk jailing

David Bellamy the television botanist, said that he expected to celebrate his fiftieth birthday next week in jail. He flies to Tasmania today to join protesters trying to stop a hydro electric project which will flood an unspoilt nature reserve in Franklin Valley.

Two hundred demonstrators have been imprisoned and Mr Bellamy said: "I expect I will become a jailbird."

# £20m for phones

British Telecom has announced a £20m programme to modernize the telephone exchanges of 400 rural communities around Britain. The new exchanges using advanced microelectronics will allow for short-code dialling an automatic call diversion.

The decision was announced yesterday by West Berkshire's electoral returning officer, Mr James Turner, who is also chief administrative officer of the council. He presided at the day-long hearing.

He said he was overruling Mr Gibbons' objections and allowing the women's names to appear on the register of electors, to be published on February 16.

# Veterans' day

More than 100 survivors of the cruiser *Manchester*, sunk by German torpedoes in the Mediterranean in 1942, were special guests of the captain and crew of the newly-commissioned guided missile destroyer *Manchester* at Portsmouth yesterday.

# Insurance on cost of divorce

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

An insurance scheme under which people can insure themselves against legal costs, including those of divorce and legal separation, was launched yesterday.

The scheme, announced two months after the inauguration of a similar project by a consortium of insurers led by Sun Alliance, is thought to be the first on the market to cover divorce costs.

Announcing the scheme in London yesterday Mr Brian Raincock, managing director of Legal Benefits, a member of the Legal Protection Group of insurers, said: "With the number of legal proceedings increasing by some 15 per cent in all areas of the law, the need for assistance becomes more pressing."

The policy, like others on the market, aims at providing access to the law for those who do not qualify for legal aid, yet are not wealthy enough to go to law entirely at their own expense.

For premiums of between £80 to £120 a year, cover for most kinds of legal disputes can be obtained for between £5,000 to £25,000, for each claim, up to a limit of £250,000 a year.

The premiums are higher than that of the Sun Alliance policy at £66 a year, which is backed by the law societies of England and Scotland, and that run by the DAS legal expenses scheme (Deutscher Automobilschutz of Munich) at £49.50. But Legal Benefits claims its cover is more comprehensive, including both divorce and all (not just certain) tribunals.

Disputes covered might include faulty workmanship by builders, pursuit of an action against a shop for defective goods; disputes with insurance companies; action over negligent medical treatment; suing squatters or opposing compulsory purchase orders.

Divorce cover does not include the first year of the policy's life. In the second year parties can obtain up to £250 between them and in the third year, up to £1,000 between them.

Legal costs not covered include: criminal defence costs; conveyancing costs or costs of making a will, although cover does extend to any disputes concerning the sale or purchase of property or the execution of a will.

# Fight to free street badminton player

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A campaign to release a badminton player, whose game of badminton in the street landed him in jail, was being launched yesterday.

Friends of David Crystal-Kirk were planning an appeal after Sheffield magistrates jailed him on Monday for 14 days for contempt after his appearance in court ended in uproar. Local MPs will also be asked to take up the case.

Crystal-Kirk's two weeks' sentence in Leeds prison came as the climax to his campaign to bring attention to Sheffield's outdated by-laws. It was under one of them, "forbidding the playing of games in the street, that he was fined £10.

"He then told the court that the fine would be paid 'over my dead body'". Mr Jack Stovin, the chairman of the bench.

Mr Crystal-Kirk, of Agdon Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield, a law lecturer at the Sheffield Polytechnic, had pleaded not guilty to playing badminton in the street on April 28 last year, to the annoyance of a road user.

Sheffield magistrates last night imprisoned Crystal-Kirk for a further 28 days for assaulting a police officer.

He pleaded guilty to assaulting Constable Robert Willis and was ordered to pay him £20 compensation. The attack occurred after he was sentenced on Monday.

He told the court: "I regret this immensely and I shall regret it for a long time."

ordered him to be temporarily detained to cool down after Mr Crystal-Kirk also claimed the hearing had been "farical and contemptuous".

But when he reappeared handcuffed to a policeman he refused to answer the contempt charge and was jailed.

Yesterday, Miss Lindy Schawmsmith, a residential welfare worker and a close friend of Crystal-Kirk, said: "We are horrified by what has happened. David lives and breathes the law... He has helped to write explanatory booklets and pamphlets on the law and gives free legal advice at community centres... He is always prepared to champion the underdog. But now he is being treated as a common criminal."

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Mr Crystal-Kirk: Outdated by-laws campaign.

# Villagers not wreckers vicar says

The Rev Louis Coulson, Vicar of Hartland, north Devon, yesterday defended villagers described as "wreckers and looters" after the stranded coaster *Hohanna* was picked clean.

He is upset that the name of the village has been besmirched since the stranding of the ship on New Year's Eve. "It is grossly unfair. There were far more wreckers and robbers than the entire population of Hartland", he said.

Describing villagers as warm-hearted, open and friendly, he added: "There may well have been one or two people from Hartland involved. But the overwhelming majority were from elsewhere, from Bristol to Penzance."

Mr Coulson's defence of his parishioners coincides with a joint appeal by Devon and Cornwall Police, the Department of Trade and the Customs and Excise for people who took property from the *Hohanna* to tell the Receiver of Wreck, or they would be liable for prosecution.

Mr Gordon Clayton, head Receiver of Wreck for the South-west, said in Plymouth that by the end of last week about two dozen people had handed over items taken from the *Hohanna*. "There are certainly a few dozen more who have not yet done so."

# Plea to move Ripper after jail attack

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

The family of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, yesterday criticized prison authorities after a violent attack on the man who killed 13 women. The attack, with a piece of jagged glass, brought new demands for Sutcliffe to be moved from Parkhurst Prison to a top security mental hospital.

It was revealed yesterday that Sutcliffe, who was imprisoned for life in 1981, has been classed as insane by prison and Home Office psychiatrists. Six psychiatrists were prepared to give evidence at his trial at the Central Criminal Court, supporting the claim that Sutcliffe was seriously ill mentally but the court rejected his plea of diminished responsibility.

In spite of requests that he should be moved to a secure mental hospital such as Broadmoor, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced late last year that Sutcliffe would stay in Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight in the public interest.

The prison psychiatrist, Dr David Cooper and Professor John Gunn, who was called in by the Home Office, have both certified Sutcliffe as being mentally ill, under the Mental Health Act, it was confirmed yesterday.

It was also learnt yesterday that the man who attacked Sutcliffe, causing deep gashes in his face, is also on the "insane" list, and is awaiting transfer to Broadmoor. The Home Office announced yesterday that Sutcliffe would stay in Parkhurst and said Hampshire police were investigating the attack.

Sutcliffe's sister Maureen said yesterday at her home in Bingley near Bradford: "We expected much better treatment than this for Peter. He should be protected in prison and not be open to attacks like this."

"We have always said that Peter was mentally ill and should be locked up for life. But he should be in a mental unit where he can be cared for and be safe and people be safe from him."

Sutcliffe was yesterday in the prison hospital where several stitches were put in a gaping wound. His eyesight was not affected and he was said to be in no danger. Mr Kerry Macgill, his solicitor, said: "The prison doctor, who is employed by the Home Office, and the visiting professor have sectioned Sutcliffe under the Mental Health Act. Moves will continue to get him transferred to a secure psychiatric unit."

Sutcliffe's wife Sonia, from whom he is legally separated, was not at her home in Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, yesterday.

# Peace camp women win votes fight

Women peace campaigners who are camped outside RAF Greenham Common in Berkshire, were claiming an historic victory yesterday after nine of them won the right to vote in local and national elections at Greenham.

They announced their intention to put up an anti-nuclear candidate when the Greenham ward, now held by the Conservatives, is contested in the district council elections in May. They will also be able to vote when Newbury's Conservative MP, Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, seeks re-election.

The women took their case to an electoral registration court in Newbury on December 22 after Mr Michael Gibbons, prospective Conservative district councillor for Greenham, objected to their names appearing on the provisional register of local electors.

The decision was announced yesterday by West Berkshire's electoral returning officer, Mr James Turner, who is also chief administrative officer of the council. He presided at the day-long hearing.

He said he was overruling Mr Gibbons' objections and allowing the women's names to appear on the register of electors, to be published on February 16.

# Ministry misses Knoydart bidding

By Ronald Faux

No acceptable offer for the 50,000 acres of Knoydart in the Scottish Highlands was received yesterday when the bids were opened by the estate agents handling the sale in Edinburgh. Surprisingly, no offer was received from the Ministry of Defence, which has expressed interest in acquiring the estate as a military training area even though the ministry has put in a notice of planning development with the Highland Regional Council.

A brief statement yesterday from the ministry said they may pursue their interest when commercial and planning development becomes clear. No explanation was given of why a bid has not been made on what was supposed to be the last chance of offers.

Conservation groups and outdoor organizations are strongly opposed to the 80 sq miles of countryside becoming a military training area. It is understood that some of the bids received came from groups which are seeking to retain the area as natural countryside, to which the public has a right of way.

One consortium is seeking a dozen partners who would pay £200,000 each towards turning Knoydart into a sporting estate. Some of the bidders, it is understood, may require extra time to raise the money and support.

The asking price for the estate which has 30 miles of coast and a deer forest, is for offers over £1.95m. The agents, Knight, Frank and Rutley, said no acceptable offer had been made but negotiations were still under way with interested parties. It was hoped that a satisfactory sale could soon be achieved.

Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, of Chandlers ford near Southampton, has owned the estate for about 10 years and is regarded as a caring "laird" who has carried out many sensible developments and improvements to the land across which run a number of public rights of way which are popular among wilderness enthusiasts. The Scottish Mountaineering Council and other bodies concerned with stopping military acquisition of the area, have said they will press for a public inquiry, although the Ministry has said that there would be no artillery firing.

# Bomb test cancer deaths 'higher than expected'

By a Staff Reporter

Recent deaths from leukaemia among ex-servicemen who were present at the series of British nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s are two and a half times the average for their age group, it is claimed in a BBC television investigation to be screened tonight on *Nationwide*.

After a broadcast appeal last year, researchers collected 105 case histories of alleged cancer and related illnesses. They were analysed by Dr Alice Mary Stewart, an epidemiologist and senior research fellow in cancer statistics of Birmingham University, who has concluded that the incidence of cancer is much higher than expected.

The researchers have identified nine ex-servicemen present at the tests who have died since 1976 of leukaemia and related diseases. About 6,000 young servicemen took part in the test programme, and Dr Stewart said yesterday that the number of deaths for a similar sized sample covering a similar age group in such a period would normally be less than four.

The number of deaths is regarded as significant, as they were discovered among the relatively small numbers who responded to the *Nationwide* appeal. The real total, it is claimed, could be much higher.

The Ministry of Defence has always claimed, and continues to do so, that deaths from cancer among those involved in the test programme has been no higher than the national average. In the past ten years six victims, or their families, have brought claims for compensation against the ministry, but none has succeeded.

Last year, for the first time, the widow of one "bomb test cancer" was awarded a war widow's pension by the Department of Health and Social Security, but the case was not recognized by the defence ministry.

# Seals threaten fish off Yorkshire coast

By Ronald Kershaw

The sighting of a seal in the river Wharfe, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Humber, has confirmed fears of the Yorkshire Water Authority (YWA) that the number of seals off the Yorkshire coast is increasing. Dr John Shillcock, the authority's fisheries officer, said that incidents of seals taking salmon in nets at sea had risen and more seals would appear in the river system in future as they followed the fish.

Dr Shillcock said that while netmen were legally entitled to shoot seals in the vicinity of their nets, the YWA did not have the authority to undertake a cull.

# £1m vault to beat burglars

Britain's first purpose-built safe deposit centre opens in London next week.

According to Mr Frank McTigue, the managing director of Safe Deposit Centres Ltd, the demand for such a centre is a response to the 150,000 burglaries in London during 1981, the rising cost of taking preventive action and of insurance, and the inconvenience of using bank safe deposits.

The centre in Knightsbridge cost more than £1m to build, and its shareholders include Legal and General, Imperial Life of Canada, Castle Finance (a subsidiary of Norwich Union) and Scruttons plc. A second centre will open in St John's Wood, north London, in the spring.

The Knightsbridge vault has walls and ceilings 2ft thick and the floor is more than 13ft thick. Six differing locks operate the seven-ton vault door, which requires three members of staff to open it.

# Club go-ahead

Nottingham City Council's scheme to convert part of a building into a social club for West Indians at a cost of £240,000 is to go ahead despite opposition from residents. The club will be sound-proofed.

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## LONDON FINE PICTURE SALES Winter/Spring 1983

Thomas Melish, A View from Galleon's Point, off Woolwich, 84 x 121 cms. Sold recently at Phillips for £16,000.

The Department is still accepting Pictures for the following sales this Winter/Spring-

Subject	Sale Date	Enquiries (01-629 6602)	Closing date for entry
Fine Modern British Pictures	March 14th	James James-Cook Ext 212	January 28th
Fine Victorian Pictures	March 21st	Nicholas Wadham Ext 211	February 10th
Fine Watercolours	March 28th	Lovell Libson Ext 213	February 18th
Fine Decorative Prints	April 11th	Elizabeth Harvey-Lee Ext 212	March 1st
Fine Continental Pictures	April 18th	Nicholas Wadham Ext 211	March 1st
Fine Old Master Pictures	April 26th	Brian Koesler Ext 325	March 22nd
Fine British Pictures	May 9th	Nicholas Wadham Ext 211	April 5th

In addition to the above fine sales, Phillips hold regular weekly sales of pictures. Enquiries: Marcus Halliwell Ext 246.

7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS. Tel: 01-629 6602

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# Green Paper views on union democracy

The Government is inviting views on the issue raised in the Green Paper on democracy in trade unions by April 15. Introducing it yesterday Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment (right), said:

There is widespread concern in the country about the way in which trade unions are run. Successful soundings of public opinion have clearly shown the strong feeling that trade unions ought to be democratic institutions responsive to the views and wishes of their members. However, many unions still fail to ballot their members on even the most major decisions affecting them, such as the choice of their leaders or the calling of strikes.

Television has shown the mass meetings sometimes packed with outsiders where dubious decisions are taken on a show of hands which affect the livelihood of thousands. Television cannot show the secret meetings at which unrepresentative minorities plot the trade union elections to ensure that positions of great power are filled by people elected on a tiny percentage of the available vote. These practices offend fair-minded people and are incompatible with our democratic traditions.

Trade unions have had the opportunity to reform their procedures voluntarily, they have been offered the help to reform themselves but many of those who control them continue to disregard the growing demands of their own members. Let alone those of the general public.

The Green Paper considers the case for legislation requiring the use of secret ballots in the internal elections of trade unions. If all trade unions adopted this practice

at least in the election of their governing bodies, it would go a long way towards making their leaders more representative of the views of their members.

Similarly, if all trade unions were to take the views of their members through secret ballot papers emphasising on industrial action, many unnecessary and damaging strikes could be avoided.

Another area of great concern is the political activities of trade unions, often carried out with scant regard for the wishes of individual members. In particular, I believe we should examine the rules governing the payment of the political levy and find a way of giving individuals the right to review and confirm the political objects supported by their union. I would not, however, propose to make any changes in this area effective until after a general election.

In publishing this Green Paper the Government is seeking an informed and wide ranging public discussion on a number of proposals for change which have been suggested. Reforms imposed by law must be workable. They must command general respect and support and must be enforceable. In some areas there may be no effective legislative path to reform, in others there are no doubt problems about legislation but they must be grasped and overcome if we are to move in step with public opinion.

This Green Paper is about restoring democracy in trade unions. Surely nobody can argue against the principle. I very much hope that everyone concerned, but particularly the trade unions, will contribute fully to the discussion.



Leading article, page 11

## Points from earlier Acts

Mr James Prior's Employment Act, 1980: Public money for trade union elections; Increase in compensation for workers dismissed because of closed shops to £16,000; Ballots must show 80 per cent majority in favour of a closed shop if employers are to be immune from complaints that workers were unfairly dismissed for not joining union; Trade union immunities removed from workers picketing other than own employer's premises; Trade unionists not to strike over their own place of work or in one directly supplying to, or receiving goods or services from that place of work.

Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Act, 1982: Substantial increase in compensation for people unfairly dismissed for not belonging to a union in a closed shop; Outlaws "union labour only" contracts drawn up by local authorities; Allows unions, as opposed to merely trade unionists, to be sued for damages of up to £250,000 if strikes are unlawful; Curbs political strikes by restricting immunity from civil action to industrial action "wholly or mainly" about pay and conditions.

# The duty to guard against the abuse of power

Much public concern has been voiced about the need for trade unions to become more democratic and responsive to the wishes of their members. In many cases, the rank and file seems to be minimal and all too often it is evident that the policies which are being pursued do not reflect the views and interests of members.

It is because trade unions have refused the opportunity to reform themselves voluntarily that the possibility of legislation has now to be considered. The Employment Act 1980 enables unions to claim back the costs of postal ballots on various matters from public funds, but no unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress have availed themselves of the facilities and the opportunity to extend members' rights at small cost to the unions themselves has been thrown away.

The Government has a special duty to safeguard the interests of citizens who have been coerced into union membership as a direct result of the spread of "closed shops".

Public confidence is bound to be lacking if individual members are denied a fair opportunity to register their views on all matters which directly concern them.

Consultation is necessary to ensure that the case for statutory reform is justified and that any changes suggested will work in practice.

already recognized and accepted by trade unions.

Any legislation must take into account the wide variety and complexity of existing electoral arrangements.

The question of the basis for the exercise of representative authority arises at every level of a trade union's structure.

Common to all trade unions, however, is a governing body and some form of national lay conference. Constitutionally the ultimate authority in policy-making may lie with the national conference, but in practice power usually lies with the governing body whose existence is continuous throughout the year and whose responsibility it is to take day-to-day decisions.

The returns which are normally regarded as providing the leadership of the union, and it is this body, whether called the national executive committee or bearing some other name, which is normally responsible for changes such as are established for it under the rules of the union. The period for which members of such bodies are elected is known to vary from one year to three years.

The rules of a number of trade unions do not provide for direct elections by the members for the candidates of their choice.

The three basic methods by which ballots are held are by vote by show of hands; voting by ballot box at the place of work or at branch meetings; and voting by postal ballot.

Voting by ballot box overcomes the more obvious problems associated with voting by show of hands and reduces the risks of manipulation. But much will depend upon the actual arrangements adopted and the degree of secrecy ensured.

The return of postal papers through the post can remove many of the problems previously described but some remain.

The assistance of an independent scrutineer to despatch the ballot papers to the homes of individual members and to count them can further ensure secrecy and the avoidance of any interference.

Once an accurate record of the membership is available and arrangements made for its maintenance, it should eventually be possible for fully postal ballots to be held at most levels within a union.

It may be thought that a general secretary or president whose post is elective in the first instance should be required to offer himself for re-election every five years rather than the usual three years. This is not present - enjoy his office "for life" or at least until retirement age.

There would seem to be four possible broad approaches to be considered:

(a) The legislation, by prescribing standard provisions, might directly require changes in trade unions' rules and electoral arrangements.

(b) The legislation might require trade unions to seek approval of their rules and arrangements from a central authority.

(c) The legislation might lay down the principles to be followed in the conduct of all trade union elections in future and a statutory right for union members.

(b) The legislation might more directly establish the way in which elections should be held and provide a remedy for union members themselves if they were not.

In the possible approaches to legislation outlined above the statutory requirements could ultimately be enforceable in the courts.

The sanctions currently available to the courts for a significant breach of its order are those for contempt. Even after a breach of an order, the court would need discretion to determine how significant this was and, if it was inadvertent or minor, whether it could be ignored. On the other hand, if the trade union continued to refuse to comply with the court order, there would be continuing contempt which might result in higher fines, enforceable if necessary, through sequestration of assets.

Possible alternative sanctions:

(a) Removing from named trade union officials their "executive status".

(b) Freezing the assets of the trade union.

(c) Deposit of trade union funds in court.

(d) Loss of trade union privileges.

In 1909, however, in the case of *The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants v Osborne*, the House of Lords determined that the statutory definition of a trade union then to be found in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876 did not cover political objects and that their pursuit by unions was therefore unlawful.

This decision of the House of Lords was set aside by the Trade Union Act 1913 which, as subsequently amended, still effectively determines the conditions on which trade unions can engage in political activities. The Act may be said to be based upon two main principles which, in the Government's view, still remain valid today:

(a) That trade unions should, if they so choose, be able to pursue their members' interests through political organizations;

(b) That no trade union member should be obliged to support financially any political organization of which he is not a member.

One of the most important elements in the 1913 Act - the system of "contracting-out" - was replaced by a system of "contracting-in" for 19 years between 1927 and 1946. Since then its fairness in terms of the second of the principles set out above has been increasingly questioned.

Contracting-out

An analysis of the available information on those unions which have political funds gives rise to serious doubts whether the statutory requirements for contracting-out work satisfactorily in practice in all unions.

The most likely explanation must be that for one reason or another contracting-out is more difficult for the individual member in some unions than it is in others. There is evidence that many trade unions do not take adequate steps to ensure that their members know that they can contract-out or how they can do so.

There is evidence that the compounding of normal contributions and the political levy reduces the likelihood of members being aware that they are contributing to the political fund.

Trade unions were truly voluntary associations which argued that those who join them should be prepared to accept all the existing rules, practices and objects of their union. On the other hand, employees might well want to join a union for the benefits and protection it might afford, and yet be wholly opposed to the union's political objectives.

The simplest approach would be to allow any employer whose employees were actually on strike to call for a ballot of his own employees. Those employees already have experience of holding their own ballots. One further possibility would be for the Government to make available funds for employers to hold strike ballots in circumstances where unions have refused to ballot their members.

The check-off and the political levy

The "check-off" is the voluntary system whereby a trade union and an employer agree that the employer collects employees' union subscriptions directly from their wages on behalf of the union. It has been estimated that some 50 per cent-70 per cent of union members have their subscriptions collected in this way.

There is no statutory obligation to fund separately the political fund element of trade union dues.

(a) Use of the check-off can mean that the union member is unaware that he is making a regular political contribution.

(b) Employers are often unwilling to vary the deduction from wages for those who have chosen to contract-out, claiming that the administrative costs and the inconvenience are too great.

(c) Because the check-off operates automatically it deprives the individual member of his opportunity to decide each time the political fund contribution becomes due whether to refuse to pay it.

Accordingly the following possibilities are worth consideration:

(a) To make unlawful collection of political contributions through the check-off. Trade unions would then have to make their own arrangements for collection.

(b) To make use of the check-off unlawful in respect of political contributions of members who were either contracted-out or, as the case may be, had chosen not to contract-in.

(c) To require employers to show political contributions as a separate item on pay statements so that union members are reminded regularly of this commitment.

The Government has already offered talks with the trade union movement to consider whether it can help in the achievement of the necessary reforms. However, no response has been forthcoming. Accordingly this Green Paper examines three areas in which legislation might be considered:

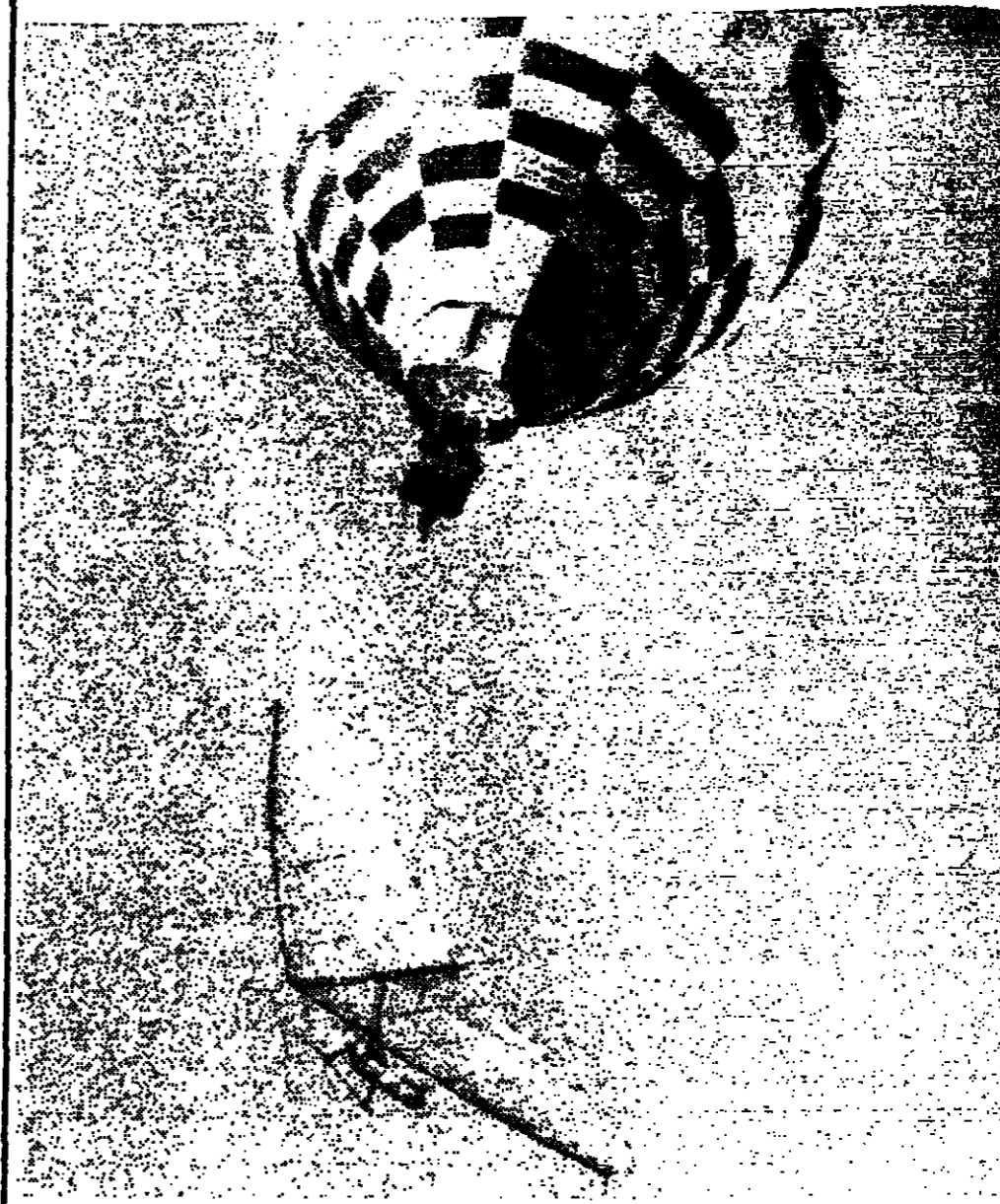
(a) Secret ballots for elections in trade unions;

(b) Secret ballots before strikes; and

(c) Measures to bring up to date the Trade Union Act 1913 and in particular to replace contracting-out by contracting-in.

None of the possibilities considered is straightforward or simple and each case needs to be approached with the best method of achieving the desired objectives. The Government has no preconceived ideas of the best approach to each case and is well aware that, before any decisions are taken, there is a need for very careful consideration of all the issues involved.

The Government would therefore welcome the views of industry and trade unionists. These should be provided by Friday April 8 1983 and should be sent to the Department of Employment, Cannon Row, London SW1H 9NF.



Air lift: The moment before a hang glider launches into free flight after being lifted by a hot-air balloon during an air show near Madrid to collect money for victims of the recent floods in Valencia and Barcelona.

# Mexican opposition seizes town halls in poll fraud protest

Supporters of opposition political parties have stormed and occupied town halls all over Mexico during the past five weeks. The four leading opposition parties contend that at local elections held on December 5, Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) won 50 municipalities by fraudulent means.

According to the official results, the party of President Miguel de la Madrid, which has not lost a general election in half a century, won 96 per cent of last month's 476 municipal elections.

Since the elections, 40 town halls have been occupied by opposition supporters, provoking several violent clashes with the police and between rival political groups.

According to confirmed reports, at least 10 people have been killed and 300 injured in the clashes which, in most cases, have taken place when police tried to expel the town hall invaders.

While incidents of violence have been reported in states up and down the country, the southern state of Chiapas, which borders on Guatemala, has been the scene of most of the bloodshed.

In the town of Ciudad Hidalgo, two people were killed a fortnight ago after supporters of the PRI confronted enraged opposition sympathizers demanding electoral justice. Machetes, clubs and guns were used in the clashes.

A bloodier incident took place last week in the small town of Villa Flores, also in Chiapas state. Supporters of the centre-right Party for National Action had taken possession of the town hall and blocked off the roads leading into the town.

At dawn last Wednesday, hundreds of policemen used violence to eject the protesters, causing the death of eight people and injuring at least another 44, according to independent sources. The deaths occurred when police opened fire, townspeople said.

On Monday, 80 Villa Flores residents, many of them people injured in last week's police attack, set off on an 80-mile journey to Mexico City to protest to the President about what the leader of the march called "the brutal repression" and fraudulent electoral activities of the Chiapas state authorities.

The leader of the march said he saw a certain inconsistency between, on the one hand, the "moral regeneration" President de la Madrid wished to bring about during his six years in office, and on the other the electoral fraud and police violence he had witnessed in his town in recent weeks.

Mexicans are suffering economic hardships and several press commentators and opposition politicians have perceived a link between the recent provincial unrest and a wider, growing dissatisfaction in the country with the party that has ruled Mexico for the past 53 years.

# Surinam's 'true revolution' Colonel faces bleak future despite crushing coup

Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, the Surinam military leader, who last month crushed what he called preparations for a Christmas coup against his military regime, has said that a new government will be installed "in a matter of weeks".

He promised it would be "a truly revolutionary government, in which the working class and the oppressed can recognize themselves".

At least 15 people died in the upheaval on December 8, including a former sports minister, the head of the Bar Association, lawyers, university staff, four journalists and a leading trade unionist. The Army maintains they were shot while trying to escape, and denies that as many as 40 people were executed and some tortured.

Colonel Bouterse claimed that unnamed foreign countries were implicated in the sixth coup attempt since a group of young officers seized power in February, 1980, after a dispute over pay and conditions.

He blamed "countries that have interests here and who do not wish our revolutionary process to achieve success. These countries see that as a danger to their interests".

Whether the December killings were deliberate or the result of panic is not clear. But reaction in the Caribbean has been fiercely hostile, with condemnations from the press, moderate trade unions and governments.

Colonel Bouterse said he "out-riaged" Surinam's attempt to join the Caribbean Community (Caricom) seems doomed.

Colonel Bouterse's future has begun to look bleak. The Army's credibility as a reforming force has been overshadowed by the image of a bloody dictatorship. The Dutch have suspended the economic aid which kept the economy afloat. Surinam's main export, bauxite, has been in decline since 1975 and has little chance of recovery without political stability.

International opposition has hardened. The December upheaval was prefaced by protests from the university and trade unions, culminating in a five-day strike after which the Army broke a commitment to return to conventional democratic institutions.

External opposition is strong too. Many Caribbean observers have noted the similarity between last autumn's strikes and those which toppled the Socialist government of Dr Cheddi Jagan in Guyana in 1964.

A Surinam government-in-exile has been formed in the Netherlands and there have been reports of alleged involvement of Cuban and Nicaraguan troops.

Parliamentary democracy was never a noted success in Surinam, whose ethnic fragmentation produced a morass of ethnic parties and fragile coalitions, from which the 1980 army coup had at least seemed an escape.

Surinam's 'true revolution'

Colonel faces bleak future despite crushing coup

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain

# Nicaragua tones down anti-US line

Managua (Reuters) - Moderate delegations at a meeting of non-aligned Third World states have persuaded Nicaragua to tone down draft proposals denouncing United States and British involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean, conference sources said.

Delegates were meeting in private yesterday to consider a revised working paper to put before a three-day ministerial session starting today. An agenda now being prepared for the meeting is to dwell exclusively on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The original draft submitted by leftist Nicaragua six weeks ago was highly critical of the United States and Britain. But the sources said Managua had softened its language at the request of moderate states.

A copy of the original draft, obtained from a conference sources, accused the United States of using the Organization of American States for its own interests. It called for the replacement of the OAS with a truly regional body.

The Nicaraguan working paper also condemned what it called Britain's "colonial aggression" against the Falkland Islands. It said the South Atlantic archipelago unquestionably belonged to Argentina.

The revised draft distributed to journalists by the Nicaraguan authorities made no reference to the OAS and called for Third World support for Argentina in its efforts to "prevent consolidation of a colonial regime in the South Atlantic."

## Secret ballots for union elections

There is undoubtedly widespread concern about the electoral arrangements of trade unions.

In many trade union elections the proportion of the eligible membership who actually vote is extremely low.

Union rules differ widely on election procedures, and some are quite unspecific on the subject. This opens up the possibility, for example, of a union's governing body having power under the rules to draw up its own preferred method of election procedure and then selecting one best suited to securing its own re-election.

The more undemocratic arrangements, the more difficult it must be for the union members to secure the rule changes needed to introduce more democratic processes.

The courts can and do provide remedies on proof of particular malpractices in trade union election procedures and as far as possible protect against irregularities, there will remain the suspicion that a few proven cases of malpractice are the visible sign of a more disquieting state of affairs.

The case for legislation

Any legislative steps which are taken must provide full opportunity for unions to take the initiative, with the support and involvement of their members, in introducing the necessary arrangements. But without legislation it is clear that the impetus to reform will continue to be lacking.

Legislative intervention to secure secrecy in trade union ballots is

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Political activities of unions

Since the 1860s, if not earlier, trade unions have used their funds to pursue political purposes.

She wrote in a bulletin of the Home Office Research and Planning Unit that after the first week or even 24 hours, victims tended to feel forgotten and unwanted. Only 20 per cent were awarded compensation by the courts. Some decided they would not report a similar offence in future, but police research suggests greater public satisfaction with them.

In another survey, 88 per cent of those aged 61 or over in Britain felt the streets were unsafe. A Bradford survey showed a similar pattern.

But a report for Age Concern by Rob Mawby and Nicola Colston of Bradford University, which included details of a Sheffield survey, found that the elderly are less likely than others to be victims of crime. They were no more likely to see crime in their area as "a salient or problematic issue".

Research generally suggests that juveniles, police, nurses and people whose work takes them into places of danger may

become victims. City centres, multi-storey car parks and public houses tend to be risky places.

Areas housing a high proportion of offenders tend to see more offences committed. Those who commit crimes tend themselves to be victims. A lifestyle that brings you into contact with potential offenders obviously increases the risk. Local crime needs less effort. But if the criminal is prepared to travel it makes sense for him to go where rewards are greatest.

Most homicide victims are acquainted with the suspect. But whereas the relationship was most likely to be that of a son or daughter in the early 1970s, since 1973 the spouse, co-habitant, or former spouse or co-habitant, was most likely to be involved. Half of homicides result from quarrel, revenge or loss of temper, whereas only 10 per cent are in furtherance of theft or gain.

# The cost of crime: 2 Easing the pain for burglary victims

Each day Greater Manchester police contact the coordinator of a local victims support scheme with names of people wanting help.

Some victims feel so disturbed after an attack or burglary at their home that they want to move house. Others may be glad of support during a court appearance as witness.

The Conductor sends a trained volunteer to help to board up or replace windows or to comfort relatives of the injured. The Citizens Advice Bureau may be alerted to help victims to complete insurance and other paperwork. If the shock is traumatic, the Samaritans or a doctor may be called in.

So far there are two such schemes in Greater Manchester with another seven being formed. The aim is to have at least a dozen schemes operating in the metropolitan area.

The expansion of these schemes

growth to tackle a national need. There are now 140 schemes in Britain which may have helped as many as 40,000 victims last year, compared with 27,500 in 1981.

Until the schemes met the need it had gone largely unrecognized. The way many victims have felt excluded from the criminal justice system has undermined faith in it.

The need for the schemes and a change in attitude by many police was borne out in burglaries research by Michael Maguire, of the Centre for Criminological Research at Oxford University, in collaboration with Trevor Bennett, of Cambridge University's Institute of Criminology.

While burgled men tend to be angered, many women are shocked and upset. At worst they fall ill with mild depression or hysteria. At least 6 per cent suffered severe shock, trembling, panic or uncontrolled weeping. One woman was found

by her neighbours dumb-struck in the middle of the street. Two others were physically sick.

A few victims later nailed up their windows, put furniture against doors or slept with a makeshift weapon beside the bed.

The pain caused by crime is widespread. There were 349,011 burglaries of homes in 1981 of which only 28 per cent were solved.

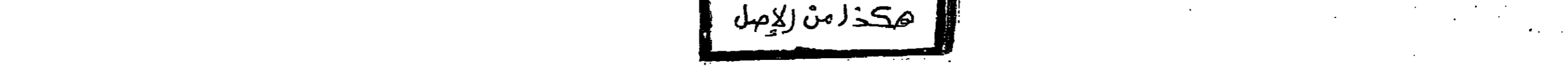
Residual anxiety was heightened by a lack of police reaction. About a third of people surveyed criticized police handling of the case, complaining of their "lack of interest", treating the victim as "unimportant" or making them "feel as if we were wasting their time". Those who praised the police did so because of "the trouble they took".

Those findings are more than borne out by a survey by Joanna Shapland of the Oxford research centre of 278 victims of violence and other crimes in two Midland towns

The cost of crime: 2

Easing the pain for burglary victims

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent



# Mudge resigns over 'futile exercise' of Namibia

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The apparently trite issue of a public holiday had become the crux of a struggle for power in Namibia between the South African Government and the territory's interim Government. The Council of Ministers, the territory's interim Government, Pretoria seems to have won.

Mr Dirk Mudge, aged 54, announced on Monday night he will resign from the chairmanship of the council next week, effectively dissolving the 15-man body which has acted as the territory's Cabinet.

He declared he no longer wished "to be part of this futile exercise". It is no secret that he has been at loggerheads with Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister for months over Pretoria's policies are undermining the chances of a moderate political front winning pre-independence elections. It is a decision by Mr Danie Hough, the territory's Administrator General, appointed by South Africa, to refer back to the National Assembly its Public Holidays Bill which abolishes the Day of the Vow.

The Day of the Vow observed on December 16 is a day sanctified by Afrikaners to mark the resounding defeat by Boer voortrekkers over the Zulu armies at the battle of Blood River. It is a commemoration which offends many blacks.

The National Assembly's draft Bill proposed the abolition of all South African-inspired public holidays and replacing them with Namibian-oriented days.

Mudge, in a statement issued in Swakopmund, the Namibian coastal resort where he is on holiday, said the Administrator General's decision had "so frustrated and antagonized the inhabitants of this country that bleak future after independence awaits the whites in whose interests - the Administrator General made this and other decisions".

He added, though, that the public holiday issue was not the only factor in his resignation. He was also protesting at the "degrading manner" in which Mr Hough and the South African Government dealt with the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly.

He said that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the majority party in the National Assembly, which he described as a "moderate political front", had been undermined to such an extent that "an election and independence has become a serious risk".

"To first undermine a moderate political party and then to let it take part in an election, is to my mind political murder," laws dismantling racial discrimination have been so watered down by South Africa that they have become counter-productive."

Mr R F Botha declined yesterday to comment on Mr Mudge's statement.

In Windhoek, Mr Barney Barnes, leader of the Labour Party and Coloured (mixed races) legislative assembly -

which has close links with the Coloured Labour Party in South Africa, that voted last week to take part in constitutional reform talks - said he regretted Mr Mudge's decision.

The Labour Party was expelled from the DTA last year. Mr Barnes said yesterday it was sad that Mr Mudge had resigned during "the final laps towards independence".

Labour's challenge: South Africa's Coloured Labour Party is to use its new position of strength to challenge the Group Areas Act, one of the fundamental pillars of apartheid.

The Act lays down where people who are not white may live and work.

Quieter Soweto: For the first time in its history, Soweto, the home of more than a million blacks outside Johannesburg, has had a weekend in which no murders have been reported. There are normally up to 20 killings every weekend.

PORT ELIZABETH: The Cape Province administration has ordered Port Elizabeth city council to rename two streets in a Coloured district at present named after the black leaders Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko (Reuters reports).

Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, is serving a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the Government. Steve Biko was a black consciousness leader whose death in security police detention in 1977 provoked an international outcry.

# Madrid's cultural revival

## Spain confers top award on Buñuel

From Richard Wigg, Madrid



Controversial talents: Salvador Dalí, Fernando Arrabal, and Luis Buñuel.

Spain's new Socialist Government has honoured Luis Buñuel the film maker and one of the country's leading artists disapproved by the Franco regime.

At his Mexico City home, Señor Buñuel, who will be 83 next month, has been presented with Spain's highest decoration, the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Católica by Señor Javier Solana, the Minister of Culture.

The minister told him *Viridiana* one of his best and sharpest films and one that he only managed to make in Spain by tricking the Franco police was soon to be shown on Spanish state television.

He replied: "do you think it's a bit strong for a Spanish audience? I can no longer judge these things."

Señor Buñuel, who made *Le Chien Andalou* with Salvador Dalí, when they were both in their twenties, also said he expected Catalan would have a renewed creative period after the death last year of Gala, the

painter's wife, who dominated him for so long.

Señor Buñuel has lived for almost 40 years in Mexico and taken his nationality. He left Spain at the end of the civil war on a delegation representing the Second Republic. Thanking the minister for the unexpected honour, he said he felt too old to return home now.

Another controversial Spanish artist, Fernando Arrabal, the provocative dramatist of the

1960s exiled in Paris after clashing with the Franco regime, is now considering returning home after the Socialist election victory.

While attending an anarchist cultural conference in Barcelona he provoked his hosts by telling them to pray to God "so that Spain reverts to the times of Santa Teresa, St John of the Cross, and Don Quixote".

Last week Señor Arrabal aged

50, won the Premio Nadal, Spain's most famous literary prize, for a novel called *The Tower Struck by Lightning*. He maintained to the incredulous audience that the Virgin Mary inspired the novel, appearing to him on a cloud "just as in the Murillo painting".

He also opposed divorce and abortion, telling the anarchists: "One must be authentically progressive and stop insulting the institution of the family".

# Turk admits spying as Bulgarian agent

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

A Turkish terrorist, on trial in Istanbul charged with hijacking a Turkish airline to Bulgaria more than 10 years ago, told the military court that he had toured Europe as an agent of the Bulgarian secret service.

Haci Ozdemir is said to have hijacked the aircraft with two friends in 1972 in an unsuccessful attempt to secure the release from jail of a number of leftist, extremist leaders. After spending less than three years in a Bulgarian jail, he was granted Bulgarian citizenship.

He told the court on Monday that he had been recruited by the Bulgarian secret service soon after his release from jail, and then travelled to West and East Germany, Sweden, Holland and other West European countries with false Turkish passports bearing the names "Ali Erdem" and "Mehmet Avci".

"My instructions were to cultivate contacts with Turkish Communist Party members, drugs traffickers and smugglers and report back to Sofia, which I dutifully did".

His Bulgarian superiors wanted him to settle in the West. He was also sent to Lebanon with a false Yugoslav passport as "Dinis Tasev".

He denied that was a member of the Turkish Communist Party. Last year, he took refuge in the Turkish Embassy

# Town to answer for spell of 'people's rule'

Ankara (Reuters) - More than 700 residents of the small Turkish seaside town of Fatsa go on trial today - 260 of them facing the death penalty - on charges of trying to turn the town into an independent leftist "state". It will be one of the biggest mass trials in Turkey's history.

The 740 defendants are accused in the indictment of taking over the town and setting up people's committees and people's courts in the chaotic days before the military seized power in Turkey in 1980.

The charges against them range from 90 murders, 36 assaults, arson, bombing and

armed robbery to the most serious, that of establishing an independent administration within the state.

Fatsa, on the Black Sea, has become a symbol of the political polarization which wracked Turkey in two years of rampant political violence before the 1980 coup. Its residents

will face a military court in Amasya, a city 95 miles away.

They are all alleged members of the outlawed Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) group, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front.

Among the 260 facing possible execution is Fikri Sommez, the former Mayor of Fatsa.

# Kenya puts ex-air chief in the dock

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Major-General Peter Kariuki, the former commander of the Kenya Air Force, who was relieved of his post after the August Coup attempt, here appeared before a court martial yesterday charged with failing to prevent a mutiny and failing to suppress a mutiny. He pleaded not guilty, and a defence request for adjournment of the proceedings was refused.

Evidence was given yesterday by Lieutenant-General Sawe, the deputy commander of the Kenya Army, and a senior Air Force officer.

The charges alleged that General Kariuki failed to take action after informing a meeting of the Kenya General Staff on July 15 - two weeks before the coup attempt - that there was a possibility of a revolt.

The hearing was adjourned until today. After the coup attempt last year it was at first stated officially that the general was not involved in the plot. But soon afterwards he was relieved of his post and was placed under arrest, while the Air Force itself was disbanded.

# Arms case judge told of trauma

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Lawyers for two Irishmen who intend to plead not guilty by reason of insanity to arms-buying charges in the US said on Monday that they believed their clients were suffering from post-stress trauma disorder as a result of their detention in Northern Ireland.

A judge in the Brooklyn Federal Court gave them 11 days to prepare documents from a psychiatrist who is to examine the two brothers, Colm and Eamon Meehan.

Dr Sheldon Zeigelbaum of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been retained by the defence, told the judge he was an expert on the mental disorder, having studied cases from the Vietnam war.

He said afterwards that detention, or imprisonment which might take place without due process of the law, or under circumstances such as exist under combat or torture, could bring about the disorder.

The trial of the two brothers and two other men who face the same charges is due to start on February 14.

# Prison siege ends

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York has faced his first crisis, a week after taking office, and has come through with distinction.

When 600 rioting prisoners took their guards hostage at the jail once known as Sing Sing on Saturday evening the image that came before everyone's eyes was that of Attica jail in 1971.

At Attica, Governor Nelson Rockefeller gave the order for the prison to be retaken by force, and the "hit squad" roared into the cells, shooting dead 33 prisoners. Ten prison guards were also killed. A widow was recently awarded a million dollars in damages for that incident, and 21 cases are still to be heard.

Mr Cuomo has managed to achieve the release of 17 hostages peacefully, without the use of any force, and has done so without making any serious concessions to the prisoners.

In particular, the agreement ending the siege, in the words of the prison commissioner "does not include any provision, guarantee or discussion of amnesty."

Mr Cuomo has been particularly well served by his commis-

retarded. He is recognized as a good administrator, a tough cop and an extremely compassionate man. "Everyone who has met Tom, thinks he's best friend," said one of his colleagues.

Though Mr Coughlin directed the negotiations with the prisoners on the spot, he was in constant touch with Mr Cuomo by telephone, and from the beginning the Governor laid down two guidelines for him.

The fundamental concerns were to be, first, the safety of the hostages and, second the fear that other guards or inmates could be endangered by an agreement that would unduly erode the authority of the state.

Block B where the protest erupted, in the prison now called Ossining Correctional was closed a few years ago but recently reopened because of the desperate shortage of cell space in the New York corrections system. It is used to hold transient prisoners but because of overcrowding in other jails, prisoners are being held for longer periods of time.

After the hostages were taken on Saturday the prisoners produced a list of grievances. Negotiations by telephone and then face-to-face through prison bars.

Mr Cuomo remained in his office in the World Trade Centre in Manhattan, spending the nights either on the floor or sleeping on a table. He insisted that no agreement would be made with the men until after the hostages were released. But Mr Coughlin was able to assure them that some of their complaints were already being dealt with.

The heating and lighting was turned off and no food was given to the protesters. Eventually, after a list of their demands was broadcast by television and radio stations, the hostages were released. A shower of truncheons, broombandles and knives was cast from the windows as the prisoners returned to their cells and locked themselves in.

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Mr Cuomo: Peaceful and to his first crisis.

itioner, Mr Tom Coughlin, who was appointed by his predecessor, Governor Hugh Carey.

Mr Coughlin, a former policeman, became active in the cause of the mentally retarded after his daughter was born

stown test

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ambush

# RAF jet weapon safety system 'faulty'

By Our Foreign Staff

Two circuit-breakers designed to stop missiles being fired were not working properly on an RAF Phantom jet which shot down a West German fighter in West Germany last May, a court-martial was told yesterday.

The court hearing evidence against two officers, who allegedly shot down the aircraft negligently, was told it was now fully established that the circuit-breakers were not a safety system whereas at the time it was considered one of the main safety systems.

Before the court at RAF Wildenrath in West Germany, are Flight Lieutenant Roy Lawrence, aged 35, and his navigator, Flight Lieutenant Alistair Inverarity, aged 38, both from 92 Squadron.

They each deny negligently firing a Sidewinder missile during a training mission on May 25 causing the loss of the Jaguar and endangering the pilot's life. They face up to two years in jail if found guilty.

The Jaguar pilot was able to parachute to safety.

Squadron Leader John McLarty, senior engineering officer for 92 Squadron, testified that checks on the Phantom jet flown by the two accused showed that a safety circuit-breaker was faulty.

"Even with the switch pulled, a missile would fire," he said.

Squadron Leader John Connor, flight commander of 19 squadron - the other Phantom squadron at RAF Wildenrath - was questioned by Mr Ross Harper, defending Flight Lieutenant Inverarity, about the missile circuit-breaker fault in the navigator's cockpit.

He said he now understood that the circuit-breaker could be "nudged back" making an electrical contact, without it going fully back into the switch-on position.

Mr Harper asked: "Did anyone foresee the possibility of a navigator's leg nudging back the circuit-breaker, causing the beneficial effect to be taken out?"

Squadron Leader Connor replied: "I don't think it had been fully appreciated."

Mr Harper: "Had it ever been even thought of?"

"To the best of my knowledge, no."

Mr Harper: "As a result of these tests, for the first time it is now fully established that the missile circuit-breaker is not a safety system, whereas at this time it was one of the major safety systems?"

"Yes."

Before the accused went out on their mission they only received a short resume of operations in a corridor instead of the normal special briefing.

Asked if he believed the three or four minutes duration of the resume were sufficient, bearing in mind they were flying with live missiles Squadron Leader Connor replied: "No, it is insufficient time to talk about all the relevant points."

Asked by Mr John Smith QC, counsel for Flight Lieutenant Lawrence, for his views on pilots flying on exercises with live missiles, Squadron Leader Connor replied: "Personally I would not fly with them during exercises."

"I think it is unnecessary and that it proves nothing. There are inherent dangers of flying with live missiles."

If he had been taking the decision on the day of the exercise, "I wouldn't have wished to use live missiles."

Squadron Leader Connor agreed with Mr Smith that the purpose of highly training Phantom pilots was to allow them to take rapid decisions based on their high level of experience.

Mr Smith told him that the day before this incident Flight Lieutenant Lawrence had flown three of four practice sorties without armed missiles.

Mr Smith: "There is a risk that a pilot who is used to sorties without weapons may forget that has armed weapons?"

"Yes."

Flight Lieutenant John Turner, who flew from Wildenrath on the same day, said the arms master-switch on his jet should have been marked with red tape to show he was carrying live missiles, but no tape was available that day.

Like the two accused, he was on a battle flight mission which involves live missiles and a 15-minute readiness alert.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

## Genscher drops a hint for Bush

From George Clark, Strasbourg

All proposals for reducing the nuclear arms race coming from Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, and the Warsaw Pact countries must be given "serious and careful scrutiny" and every negotiating opportunity exploited, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, told the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

Giving his assessment of the main issues facing the Community during West Germany's six-month presidency of the Council of Ministers, he said all member states would have to satisfy the growing anti-nuclear protest movement.

"We shall give careful analysis to the latest proposals from the Warsaw Pact countries, regardless of the polemical terms in which they are couched, and assess them without preconditions. We shall pursue our peace policies in a constructive spirit."

"The failure of any genuinely serious peace initiative will not be attributable to us."

MEPs saw in this statement a message for Mr George Bush, the American Vice President, who is coming to Europe at the end of the month as President Reagan's emissary to assess the European attitude to Mr Andropov's latest initiative.

Herr Genscher emphatically criticised the Soviet Union, demanding again that Russian forces should be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

He said: "Not least, we expect the Soviet Union to respond to the West's genuine wish to negotiate on arms control..."

Herr Genscher said Europe had to strive for détente despite all setbacks and disappointments.

Herr Genscher referred obliquely to the European Parliament's ban on the £500m rebate to the United Kingdom under the 1982 budget, and the repayment of about £70m to the West German Government.

He said experience had shown that it would not be possible to solve such a complex problem as the community's financial system, which the Parliament had demanded within a year.

MEPs on the budget committee meet in Brussels next week hoping to receive a plan from the Commission which will go forward to the Council of Ministers. But it seems probable that the Council will not be able to produce a convincing reply to the Strasbourg Parliament which, on average, will vote down Britain's rebate at the February or March session.



'Spread 'em out!'

## Vienna more useful than meets the eye

Of all the current rounds of East-West disarmament negotiations, the most disappointing have been the so-called Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks (MBFR). In the third of a series of four articles, RODNEY COXTON, Defence Correspondent, assesses the prospects for reductions of Nato and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe at the next round of MBFR negotiations in Vienna.

For nearly 10 years negotiations have been in progress to achieve a reduction in armed forces in Central Europe.

Conducted at Vienna the MBFR talks have been in a state of near-stalemate for several years.

There are those who think there is no likelihood of an agreement in the foreseeable future, but that the MBFR talks are useful as a virtually permanent forum for the discussion of military matters.

On the other hand, some diplomats believe much greater progress has been made at Vienna than is realized, and that there are no fewer technical obstacles to an agreement in the MBFR talks than in any other arms negotiations taking place.

One feature which distinguishes the Vienna talks from either the Strategic Arms Reduction talks or the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces negotiations at Geneva is that, unlike them, the negotiations are between alliances - Nato and the Warsaw Pact - rather than between Russia and the United States.

Another distinctive feature is that the negotiations have a precise geographic definition. They relate to forces based in West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, in the West, and in the East Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The most recent important development was in July when Nato put forward proposals for reductions in four phases over seven years, to bring the number of ground forces on either side in Central Europe down 700,000 - or 900,000 if air forces are included.

On Western calculations the effect of these proposals would be to reduce the number of Warsaw Pact ground forces by 260,000 and Nato ground forces by 100,000. Inevitably, this is not the view of the Soviet Union.

One of the big obstacles in the negotiations in recent years has been disagreement over the assessment of the number of Warsaw Pact forces in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany. The West puts the number at about 57 divisions with 960,000 troops as against 25 divisions with 800,000 men deployed by Nato. As in the INF talks, the Soviet Union contends there is already a rough parity.

Although this discrepancy has been a problem, it is now said considerable progress has been made in private conversations towards narrowing the gap.

The proposals put forward by Nato in July were intended to remove another difficulty. This concerned the precise way in which Nato would achieve the reductions required.

Basically Nato has said it would require every direct participant with major units in the area covered by the MBFR talks to make a significant force reduction. This the essential balance of forces would be maintained, but at a lower level.

These proposals by the West appear not to have met with any response so far from the Soviet Union, and there is one problem on which there has been no visible progress at all - the question of procedures for verifying that an agreement is being complied with.

The fundamental difficulty is that all the disarmament talks are taking place in a context of profound mistrust, so that neither side will assume that the other will adhere to the terms of any agreement.

The Warsaw Pact view is that this can be accomplished by so-called national technical means, such as satellite surveillance. Nato, on the other hand, insists that verification of numbers of troops needs on-the-spot inspections. This is something to which the Warsaw Pact has always been extremely reluctant to agree.

It is possible, however, that the declaration by the Warsaw Pact from Prague last week revealed a genuine shift of position in its reference to the possible use of international procedures for verification.

Next: Chemical weapons.

## Andropov gives Vogel new details on missile cuts

Moscow (Reuters) - Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic candidate for the West German Chancellorship, met Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in Moscow yesterday for talks which, he said, boosted his hopes for a US-Soviet accord on cutting medium-range nuclear missiles.

Herr Vogel told a press conference that Mr Andropov had given him new details about a proposal he made last month to reduce the arsenal of Soviet missiles in Europe to the combined level of similar British and French weapons.

Herr Vogel refused to elaborate, saying that he wanted to report to the West German Government first, but he said that Mr Andropov's remarks had increased his optimism about the medium-range missile talks in Geneva. He talked to Mr Andropov for two-and-a-half hours.

For most of the discussion both sides were accompanied by advisers, but Herr Vogel and Mr Andropov also had a 15-minute meeting with only interpreters present.

Mr Andropov's proposal to reduce the Soviet stock of SS20 missiles was announced on December 21 but rejected as inadequate by most Western governments for reasons including the fact that the SS20, with three warheads, has far greater destructive power than West European systems.

Herr Vogel said during a visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan last week that Mr Andropov's proposal was worth studying, but that several points needed elaborating. The most important questions were how many missiles Russia would cut from its stock and whether they would be scrapped or only withdrawn to Asia.

Mr Andropov's answers to these questions yesterday, Herr Vogel went on, had contained the new elements, but the Soviet leader had been sceptical about Washington's will to reach an agreement at the Geneva talks. Herr Vogel told Mr Andropov that he did not think President Reagan's "zero option" demand for a withdrawal of all Soviet medium-range missiles was America's final position.

Today's talks also covered last week's call by Soviet block leaders for a non-aggression pact between Nato and the Warsaw Pact, Mr Vogel said.

FRAGILE: Defence ministers of Warsaw Pact countries arrived here yesterday for talks expected to last two days, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK said (AFP reports).

## Vietnamese recapture Cambodian village

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Vietnamese forces have recaptured a village in western Cambodia but nationalist guerrillas are still holding out in others near the Thai border, according to spokesmen for the Khmer Rouge's National Liberation Front.

The Vietnamese appeared to be preparing for another assault on the village of Yeang Daeng Kum, four miles from the border, the spokesmen said. Vietnamese artillery shelled the village yesterday from a base to the south.

This village, which the guerrillas captured 17 days ago, holds a commanding position on a plateau. The Vietnamese used it as a base for mortar attacks on 90,000 Cambodians at border encampments to the east.

Western defence attaches in Bangkok said they did not believe the KPNLF could hold out long at Yeang Daeng Kum against the superior strength of the Vietnamese.

The KPNLF said it had lost four men killed and seven wounded in Monday's fighting. It claimed to have killed a number of Vietnamese, destroyed one armoured carrier.

The KPNLF claims to have 9,000 men under arms but this force is spread thinly along the border. The Vietnamese have at least 80,000 troops in western Cambodia supported by tanks, heavy artillery and aircraft.

The present fighting comes weeks after aggressive patrolling by the KPNLF and its surprise capture of six Vietnamese strongholds.

## Iran ultimatum to Japanese petro-plant firm

By Our Foreign Staff

Iran has given a consortium of Japanese firms building a petrochemical plant in southern Iran until tomorrow to decide whether to resume construction work on the plant.

"This is our last word" Mr Ahmad Ahmadi, the Director of the Irano-Japan Petrochemical project, said and added that if the Japanese decide not to complete the Bandar Khomeini complex, the Iranians would find other means.

The two parties have been arguing about completion of the complex since 1980. It was begun before the Khomeini revolution.

According to the Iranians, the Japanese claim from Iran is for about \$60m (£37m) and some \$3,500m have already been spent.



Radiation scare: Rescuers and Federal Aviation Administration officials searching the wreckage of a DC8 cargo aircraft that crashed yesterday taking off from Detroit Metro Airport. The United Airlines aircraft, carrying low-level industrial radioactive material, crashed in flames, killing all three crew. Police said the material would not harm people in the vicinity of the crash, 20 miles from Detroit. An airlines spokesman said the material - a synthetic radioactive element - was recovered intact.

## Husainsays Reagan gave him pledge on rights of Arabs

Amman (AFP) - King Hussein of Jordan has said he has received a written promise from President Reagan pledging US respect for Arab rights in territories occupied by Israel, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem.

He told representatives of Jordanian political and professional groups on Monday that Mr Reagan had also promised the United States would use all its influence to lead Israel to accept his peace plan for the Middle East.

Although the US administration hoped Jerusalem would remain undivided, Mr Reagan "nevertheless recognized Arab rights concerning Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories," King Hussein said.

The Jordanian leader, who met President Reagan in December in Washington, said the United States was willing to shorten a proposed five-year transitional period from free elections in the occupied territories to full autonomy.

The King also said he planned to visit Iraq and the Gulf states shortly to examine with their leaders the Middle East situation, and the results of his recent meetings with Mr Reagan.

## Mexicans 'took US bribes'

Mexico City (Reuters) - Three employees of Mexico's state-owned oil company, Pemex, have been charged with criminal conspiracy and taking bribes from a US corporation to give it contracts for oil exploration and drilling equipment.

The Attorney General's office here said it was the first prosecution of Pemex officials under the five-week administration of President Miguel de la Madrid, who has pledged to wipe out government corruption.

## Fraser's back

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, who returned to work yesterday after spending more than two months recovering from a back complaint (Reuters reports from Canberra). He told reporters he was feeling fine after surgery for a sciatic condition.

## El Al back but pilots oppose deal

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

El Al, Israel's national air carrier, which is in receivership, will resume passenger services today in an attempt to save the company from liquidation on the basis of a new deal negotiated by the Government and the trade unions.

The pilots, who seek to invalidate the agreement, went to court yesterday, but meanwhile their committee authorized members to operate today's Boeing 747 flights to Nairobi and Johannesburg.

The green light to end the four-month lock-out was given by the parliamentary finance committee, which authorized the Government, the airline owner, to release £30m to meet immediate financial obligations and provide operating capital for four to six weeks.

The company which is some £200m in debt, was ordered into receivership on December 5 at the request of the Government. But on January 5 it authorized the interim receiver to try to reanimate it.

A Jerusalem court issued the second order after the receiver and the General Federation of Labour announced an agreement providing for drastic cuts in staff, pay, fringe benefits and other reforms.

## Reagan tries to block press leaks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The White House has issued a new set of guidelines intended to prevent officials leaking politically sensitive information to the press.

Paradoxically, the man responsible for drawing up the guidelines, Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, has himself just been responsible for a newspaper story which has caused considerable embarrassment and irritation to President Reagan.

In an interview with the Dallas Morning News last weekend Mr Baker said that Mr Ray Donovan, the beleaguered Secretary for Labour, should resign his post. Mr Donovan has been accused of having links with organized crime when he headed a New Jersey construction company before joining the Administration.

Although a special investigation last year ruled that it had been able to find "no credible evidence" of such links, newspapers have continued to publish further damaging allegations about Mr Donovan's past associations.

Mr Baker is not alone among the White House staff in thinking that Mr Donovan should step down, but he is the first to say so on the record.

The newspaper report led to immediate apologies by Mr Baker and expressions of regret by the President.

Undeterred by this knuckledragging Mr Baker's new guidelines will require all members of the White House staff to receive prior approval from the President's press liaison staff before granting interviews.

Similar attempts to restrict press access to White House officials have been made in the past two years, but proved unsuccessful. The new move is not expected to be much more successful.

The reason for the latest curbs has been a flow of leaks in recent weeks about White House discussions on the shape of next year's budget and the President's reactions to the Soviet peace initiative.

"The President," Mr David Gregory, the White House director of communications, explained, "does not appreciate having people who are what I call free-lance artists come out of a private meeting with him and expose the contents of the private meeting."

## Quake toll 515, Kabul reports

Islamabad (Reuters) - A severe earthquake killed 515 people, injured about 3,000 others and destroyed thousands of houses in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan last month, Kabul radio said.

The radio, monitored here by Reuters, said the earthquake on December 16 also killed more than 20,000 cattle in several villages in Baghlan's Pul-Khumbi and Narin districts.

At Peshawar, near the Afghan border, a meteorological station had registered it at 6.0 on the Richter scale and placed its epicentre near Afghanistan's biggest underground coalmine at Karbar about 100 miles north of Kabul. At the time, Kabul reported six miners killed.

## \$63m payout for walkways crash

Kansas City (NYT) - A \$10m (£6.3m) settlement of a compensation case involving survivors of the Hyatt Regency Hotel disaster in July, 1981, when two walkways collapsed killing 14, was approved by a district judge who declared the proceedings settled.

With other out-of-court settlements and an agreement reached in state court, this brought total compensation to \$63m (£40m) or \$3m more than it cost to build the hotel which was open for a year.

## Bazaar 'kidnap'

Islamabad (Reuters) - Afghan rebels have kidnapped between 14 and 16 Soviet civilian advisers from a bazaar at Mazar-i-Sharif, 190 miles north of Kabul, western diplomatic sources, quoting unconfirmed reports, said here. The town was left in turmoil.

## Tuesday's stop

Dar es Salaam (AP) - Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, arrived in Tanzania on a 19-gun salute, a demonstration of tribal dancing and a display by Chinese-trained Tanzanian acrobats. It was the ninth stop on his 10-nation Africa tour.

## Seoul patch-up

Seoul - The Japanese Prime Minister, arrived on a two-day visit and met President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea for the first of two sessions of talks designed to improve their present tense relations.

## Waste arrives

Cherbourg (Reuters) - The British cargo ship Pacific Crane bringing 24 tonnes of atomic waste from Japan for recycling docked here despite a week of protest by anti-nuclear activists of the Greenpeace ecology movement.

## Bus inferno

Lisbon (AP) - Six women factory workers perished in a bus in Oliveira do Hospital and another six were badly burnt when petrol being poured over the car started by the driver to make the engine start ignited. Thirty others got out.

## Wooping tourists

Peking (Reuters)-China is introducing cash incentives for its 50,000 tourist industry workers to encourage better service for foreign visitors. In another move to woo tourists hotels in all popular centres will be allowed to accept advance bookings.

## Baby snatcher

Durban (AFP) - An eight-year-old boy was snatched and killed by a crocodile while swimming with friends near a river dam in Natal province. Police later killed the crocodile which had hidden the boy's body for later consumption.

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# Baroness Who to the sex barricades

## Equality should begin with parents and teachers, says the new head of the EOC

Baroness Platt of Writtle, newly appointed chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission produced a screwdriver from her handbag with a flourish. "I always carry one with me. It is the symbol of my trade. It is also jolly useful when the lights fail. I learnt all about fuses as a girl."

Lady Platt, you will not be surprised to learn, graduated swiftly from fuses to fuselages, becoming one of Britain's first aeronautical engineers after taking a degree in Mechanical Sciences at Cambridge. Her first job was testing fighter aircraft during the Second World War - a 60-hour week on a noisy smelly factory floor. She says she loved every minute of it.

When Baroness Platt's appointment to the EOC was announced just before Christmas, the general reaction was "Baroness Who?" There had been rumours that the Home Office was having difficulty filling the post - the EOC is one of Westminster's least loved quangos - and even that the Government wanted to close it down. The appointment of a relatively obscure candidate - obscure compared at least to the likes of the Baronesses Lockwood, the retiring EOC chairman, fuelled fears that it might be a caretaker, perhaps even an under-taker chairmanship. However the Baroness's qualifications and enthusiasm make this unlikely.

She left engineering in 1949 when she married - her husband is a textile manufacturer - and then had two children. She started her second career in local government 10 years later. Now she is vice chairman of Essex County Council. She received her life peerage in 1981. She is or has been on seemingly dozens of councils and committees fostering technical and scientific education for women; she went on a mission to three African states. Not surprisingly promoting women in scientific and technological pursuits is going to be her main priority when she starts at the EOC in May.

"These are the skills that will be in demand in the future", she says. "To get equality now women have to grasp their opportunities here. Unfortunately there is still a lot of feeling about tough subjects such as

physics not being suitable for girls. The pressure starts very young. It comes from parents and teachers."

Lady Platt knows all about that sort of thing. She came from an ordinary middle class home where "we had to watch the pennies". Her father was a bank accountant and no one in her family had ever been to university. "Father was rather against it, but I had a marvellous maths teacher who told my mother I must go to Cambridge."

She was all set to read maths when war broke out. Round came a letter from the Government asking sixth formers and their teachers to consider subjects that would help the war effort. "What about a spot of mechanical sciences for the girls?" The irony does not escape Lady Platt. "I talked recently to a group of girls doing engineering at Cambridge. They told me their schools had tried to dissuade them from taking that course. There are subtle forces at work here. The teacher says: 'Now wouldn't you prefer to take biology rather than physics, dear,' and the girl agrees."

"The same sort of attitudes can lead to segregation in the craft subjects as well. Schools now have to give boys and girls equal access to the whole range. But it is one thing just having the courses available. You can still end up with the girls doing cookery and needlework and the boys doing the metalwork. I think schoolchildren should take all the craft subjects for at least the first couple of years and then be allowed to decide which ones they want to continue with. We have to overcome all this conditioning that discourages women from choosing things like engineering."

But arts graduates are not a totally lost cause (at one point in our interview she said "I expect you did English didn't you?"). She recently encountered a woman philosophy graduate selling ball bearings. "I thought that was most enterprising of her".

All this will go down well with the regular staff at the EOC, who are planning a spring offensive in the schools. But she is lukewarm on some other issues dear to the feminist heart, the need for more state-funded nurseries, for instance,



Baroness Platt: undaunted by her first paid job for 30 years

This seems to reflect not so much the Thatcher line on public spending as her personal feeling that this may not be the best solution.

"We need to persuade employers to adapt to the needs of working women - more job sharing and part time work at higher levels for instance. I think business and industry is waking up to this now. I met a banker the other day who was operating a job sharing system. I asked him whether it was expensive and he said it was not. It was far

more expensive training women and then letting them go. It was in his interests to lure them back to work."

She worries particularly about the problems of married women returning to work. "They feel so inadequate. Even if they have trained earlier to a high standard the pace of technological change these days means that when they try to get back in after five or 10 years away the danger is their knowledge is out of date."

"I was very impressed when I was in Wisconsin where they had refresher courses in the evening with video display units where married women could go along and keep up with what was happening in their particular field."

Tall and tremendously cheerful Lady Platt clearly has bags of energy. She is 60 this year and undaunted by the prospect of going up to Manchester for two or three days each week. "I am embarking on my first paid job for 30 years just when most people are thinking about retirement", she says. She has a practical approach and is likely to be opposed to establishing a principle just for the sake of it if it will not yield any tangible results.

She thought the EOC-backed case of two women against the Fleet Street hostelry El Vinos was "rather frivolous" but was delighted by the report in *The Times* the morning I met her that a woman crane driver had been awarded damages for victimization at work.

"Now that is the sort of thing that makes employers sit back and think twice. It is that and not just more legislation that will bring about real equality in the end."

Lady Platt does not accept the view that this Tory government is hostile, or even indifferent to the aspirations of women. She might have a hard time convincing the permanent staff at the EOC some of whom feel they have lived the past five years under some kind of death sentence.

But while the accepted wisdom has been that a right wing regime is less well disposed towards women's advancement than a left wing government, EOC insiders reckon that it is the Tory women in their midst who have often proved more effective in pushing the cause than their left-wing counterparts. The political balance is carefully maintained among the dozen commissioners, who include three nominees from the Confederation of the Industry and three from the Trade Union Congress.

"The great problem in the present set-up", says one EOC senior staff member, "is that the nominees tend to toe their own organization's line and cancel each other out. This can result in bland decision making if you do not have really inspired leadership."

The EOC may have struck lucky.

Maggie Drummond

## Joanna Lumley's Diary

### A flight of fancy that never quite took off

The deal was this: I would spend twelve days in America and Canada talking about the Panther films, and in return I would be treated like a Ming vase. I was to be flown to Strasbourg and allowed to fly home in a Concorde. I realized that if I wanted to wear the clothes I had brought for the trip, the eating would have to be held in check.

I arranged for my cousin to come with me as Principal Feeder; she was to devour everything in sight and report to me (if she could still speak) at the end of each meal. This scheme worked perfectly, and we both looked forward to the famed Concorde lunch, which I was assured, we would only just have time to consume before the plane landed in London three and a half hours later.

On the morning of our departure, New York was under a blanket of snow. Fifth Avenue, silent and white, showed the tracks of a single car. Two people were skiing through the light blizzard to Central Park. The airport, however, confirmed that all flights were taking off on time and we were to have a good day now.

Five hours later, at Kennedy airport, we were still being given snow checks on runway clearance, while, through the glass, we could see the slender body of our enchanting metal bird being stocked with canisters containing our lunch. Finally, at ten to six, we boarded, our jaws clenched with excitement and hunger. We drove slowly round the airport waiting for permission to lift off. The Principal Feeder and I, enfeebled by starvation, read the menus aloud to each other, drooling in anticipation.

Seventy minutes later we drove slowly back to the starting gate; in the interminable delay, one of Concorde's fragile little wheels had oversteered and we were to be re-flighted on huge, wide-bodied and reliable aeroplanes. Unprintable American things were said about our beloved European vehicle.

A kindly traveller, misreading the pallor of famine for patriotic chagrin, patted me on the arm as we queued for seat allocations.

"These planes are like racchococcs", he explained. "Sometimes they go, sometimes they don't feel up to it."

We looked through the glass at our naughty little thoroughbred, standing on the dark tarmac, one hoof off the ground, her muzzle lowered in mock humility.

Chicago, the Windy City, was still as a million during my two-day visit. From my splendid hotel room I could see the Water Tower, the bare trees spangled with Christmas lights and the black stretches of Lake Michigan. Picking up one of my seven telephones, I ordered a light repast and turned on my fourth television set for a night's rest and recreation after the daily round.

My heart leapt into my mouth, there to jangle with a prezel: for on the screen was our own dear Jean Marsh, apparently reduced to doing a dog act. "Up and over, Tiny", she commanded and a woolly beast

rolled over and played dead. Thunderous applause brought another set of performers into view - the small girl from Benson, a muscular cop from Chips and a blonde actress I didn't know. They climbed onto a high wire and bicycled about, balancing on chairs. A *People* from Dallas dangled from trapezes, Roddy McDowall conjured, and the child from *The Exorcist* reduced a cage of lions and tigers to silence. When Brooke Shields, in *Wings* by her teeth, I snapped the thing off, I found myself for a moment on friends in England attending occasional tap-dancing classes, and the odd actor who shimmers along to singing lessons.

When that American circus hits town, I fear the jig may be up.

The now vanquished problems of the Barbican are not without precedent. Nearly years ago, Pliny sent this distracted report to the Emperor Trajan:

"The citizens of Nicaea, Sir, are building a theatre which, though not yet finished, has already exhausted above ten million sesterces and, which is worse I fear, to no purpose." He goes on to elaborate on some of the design faults and concludes: "... It deserves your consideration whether it be best to discontinue it; or rather, perhaps, whether it would not be most prudent absolutely to destroy it."

I expect the Barbicans are pleased that their last slab has been tappen irrevocably into position. I haven't read far enough yet to discover what the citizen of Nicaea did.



Jean Marsh of Upstairs, downstairs: Down doggie

The last time I saw Robin Drake he was six years old and his front teeth were missing. It was a pleasant shock to meet him again, this time with teeth, a young family and a moustache. I asked his youngest daughter how old she was. "A quarter to three," she replied without hesitation.

That makes me nearly a quarter to 37.

● The Friday Page: Prostitutes versus bureaucrats; high-flying prejudice

## And may he rest in the peace he never gave his neighbours

It is a terrible thing to admit, but there is a new atmosphere in our street. The clouds have blown away, a curse has been lifted, we can breathe again; we can sleep more soundly in our beds of a night. We ask each other eagerly if we have heard. We can hardly believe it. Someone has died. He died in the way he would have wanted to go: suddenly, in his hand a leaflet calling for the repatriation of immigrants. It was my neighbour.

All of this sounds like dancing on his coffin. It is alas, hard not to do a little jig, now that we can go about our business without fear of the police being summoned, writing being issued, or a wild tirade disturbing the peace - all without the slightest hint of a cause.

Our friends can park cars nearby without having their numbers taken. We can even park outside, or opposite, his house without the usual screaming-match. The council can throw away the file of his complaints about the trees being too high, the drains too old, that sort of thing. Officials can visit houses in the street without having to sprint for the

front doors in case he buttonholed them about some preposterous complaint.

Most important of all, the cats have gone. They totalled 20, give (they bred continually) or take (a few were put down every now and then) half a dozen. The smell of un-neutered tom and decaying fish flew over the fence like mustard gas. So did the cats themselves, despite the hurling of stones, the fitting of extensions and the nailing up of barbed wire until it felt as if we were living next to the Berlin Wall.

You could go up on our roof, a storey and a half higher than his, lean over the parapet and wallow, the pong nearly knocked you over the edge.

His "housekeeper" (not a job I would recommend to a sister, aunt or mother of mine, despite the current unemployment problems), has had them put down. A selected few were brought back from the vet's and buried up the garden. She has gone to a far, far better place (London NW1) and the screaming rows that penetrated our communal wall during a bad night are a thing of the past.

He was not a 100 per cent nuisance. He cut a neighbour's hedge, for one thing. For another, he helped us, on our arrival eight years ago, to chop down the overgrown jungle that was the garden. After his death, we learnt that he had taken food every day to an old lady round the corner, now without his help, she was starving until discovered and placed on the Social Services' books. He had a rather attractive, though demonic smile.

He was a 99 per cent nuisance. He had this unique quality of bringing out the worst in those up against whom he rubbed. Mother Teresa in reverse. The mildest of Water Board operatives (called, incidentally, to cut off our supply in our first week here) would be turned into a hysterical, shrieking shadow of his former self.

And me. I am not, I flatter myself, the sort of person who refers to an elderly gent as a "nutter", particularly to his face. I do not tell senior citizens that they need their heads examined, particularly if their brain cells would not bear close examination from an electron microscope.

I do, flatter myself, that is, I have made both those remarks over the years, at

considerable volume. I have referred to "funny farms" and "men in white coats" - and it was no excuse that over the fence had come a remark about the need for soap on the skin of my half African, half Vietnamese nephew (by adoption - I am white and not Jewish at all, so it is surprising he did not take to me more).

There is no denying that the property values have gone up; I know of at least one sale that fell through purely because the potential buyer stumbled across the resident "character". But that is no excuse for treating the children of the spectacle of the father leaning about with joy on hearing the news that a neighbour has popped his clogs. It won't happen again.

Last weekend I went up the garden, safe from fear of threatening writs about roots reaching into his garden, or leaves drifting down into it. There was absolutely no aroma of cats. In a short, moving ceremony, I pulled away the barbed wire, and chucked it in the shed.

Jonathan Sale

## Law Report January 12 1983 Divisional Court

### Lloyd's committee exceeded powers in requiring underwriter's suspension

Regina v Committee of Lloyd's, Ex parte Fosgate. Before Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice McNeill [Judgment delivered January 11]

The Committee of Lloyd's in requiring the employers of Mr Ian Richard Fosgate to suspend him as an underwriter were in fact suspending him as a member of Lloyd's and were acting outside their powers.

Lord Justice O'Connor delivering the reserved judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court so hold when granting a declaration that the committee had no power to make a demand contained in two letters dated September 20, 1982.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC and Mr Anthony Clark for Mr Fosgate; Mr Peter Scott, QC and Mr R. J. L. Thomas for Lloyd's.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that Mr Fosgate applied for

judicial review of a decision taken by the Committee of Lloyd's on September 20, 1982 requiring his resignation to suspend him as an underwriter. He claimed that that was in fact a decision to suspend him as a member of Lloyd's and that as such it was ultra vires.

Alternatively, that decision was taken in breach of the rules of natural justice in that he was given no opportunity to reply to serious allegations against him which were the basis for the decision.

Four questions were posed: (1) Did the committee suspend Mr Fosgate? (2) Did the committee act outside its powers? (3) Did the committee act in breach of natural justice? (4) Should the court in its discretion grant relief?

Mr Alexander, on behalf of Mr Fosgate, submitted that all four questions should be answered "yes".

while Mr Scott on behalf of Lloyd's submitted that they should all be answered "no". Lloyd's was a statutory corporation whose members were engaged in the business of insurance. There were some 18,000 members of Lloyd's (referred to as names) and the actual business had to be done through agents.

Agents were of two kinds: members' agents who advised their principals on what syndicates to join and did the necessary book-keeping on their behalf, and underwriting agents who organized syndicates and employed the actual underwriting staff to accept risks on behalf of their syndicates. Those two functions were frequently performed by the same corporate body.

The underwriting agents could only operate as Lloyd's if they were on a register. The leading underwriter of an underwriting agency was a person of crucial importance in the market for he decided what risks to accept on behalf of his syndicates and to what extent to reinsure them.

Alexander Howden Group PLC (AHG) was a company which carried on insurance business worldwide. They were Lloyd's brokers and through a wholly owned subsidiary, Alexander Howden Underwriting Ltd (AHU) they were underwriting agents at Lloyd's.

Mr Fosgate who entered Lloyd's as a working member in 1957 had been leading underwriter for AHU since 1971. AHU was one of the largest, not the largest, underwriting agents at Lloyd's. Mr Fosgate had been extremely successful, the syndicate on whose behalf he had been writing policies had flourished.

In addition, he was employed as leading underwriter by another firm of underwriting agents, Fosgate & Denby Agencies Ltd (F & D).

The scale of Mr Fosgate's success was reflected by the fact that over 3,500 names employed his services at £100 each, giving him an income of over £350,000 a year.

Mr Fosgate was a director of AHU and of F & D and until March 1982 had been a director of AHG Group. He was a member of the Committee of Lloyd's. His whole livelihood had come from his working membership in Lloyd's over the last 25 years.

In January 1982 the Alexander Howden companies were taken over by an American insurance company, Alexander & Alexander Inc (A & A). A & A commissioned a "fair value audit" of their English acquisition. The accountants' investigations brought to light an alarming state of affairs.

It appeared that four directors of AHG Group, including the then chairman, had been siphoning off large sums of money through bogus reinsurance companies in Panama owned by them. They resigned and in August 1982 entered into a settlement with A & A.

The investigation continued and in September A & A were in possession of prima facie evidence that the agreement that they had made in August did not cover the complete ground and, in addition, that Mr Fosgate was involved.

The evidence appeared to show that a Swiss bank previously owned by an AHG member had been sold by them to a syndicate which, in truth, consisted of the four men plus Mr Fosgate, plus other men, all acting through nominee Liechtenstein or Swiss trusts.

The money for the purchase had in fact been siphoned out of the A & H Group through the Panamanian reinsurance companies. The sums involved were large.

Before this storm broke, Mr Fosgate had been chairman of the A & H Group had been to see Sir Peter Green, the Chairman of AHU on June 22 to report that he was very concerned about over-writing by Mr Fosgate on the A & H U syndicates for the 1982 account. Problems of over-writing on those syndicates by Mr Fosgate had occurred in the mid 1970s and thereafter the Lloyd's committee had insisted on quarterly returns in order to check the position. Mr Grob said that he was instructing Mr Fosgate to write no more 1982 business.

When the Lloyd's committee learned of the allegations they instructed accountants to examine the affairs of AHU.

During the week ending September 18 Mr Bogardus, chairman of A & A, saw Sir Peter Green, and told him that it would be necessary for A & A to file a statement with the Securities Exchange Commission in Washing-

ton at 10 am local time on September 20, that is at 3 pm London time. It stated *inter alia*: "Reviewing all relevant facts and particularly those discovered during the week of September 13, 1982, the board of directors of the registrant (A & A) determined at a meeting held on September 18, 1982 that the misconduct of Mr Fosgate made it necessary to take all necessary steps to remove him as an underwriter for A & A and a director and employee of AHU. Mr Fosgate's activities at the time of the registration of A & A included the underwriting of syndicates for AHU. The syndicates for which Mr Fosgate was the underwriter for AHU include Syndicates 126 and 127, each with approximately 3,800 participants and a combined premium underwriting capacity of approximately £117m."

The rest of the statement made the most serious allegations against the ex-directors of A & H Group and Mr Fosgate. Mr Bogardus informed Sir Peter Green that on September 20 applications would be made to the Commercial Court for Mareva injunctions against them.

The proposed publication of this document in Washington on September 20 coincided with the dismissal of Mr Fosgate by AHU in London called for action by the Lloyd's committee for it was bound to have a disturbing effect.

Lloyd's officials together with their solicitors and counsel held a meeting on the morning of Monday September 20. Mr Fosgate was asked to retire and after protest he did so. Sir Peter Green explained the reasons for the meeting and then the committee sent two letters to the directors of AHU and P & D.

The letters stated *inter alia*: "The committee requires that the company shall take the steps listed below following which the committee will have no alternative but to take immediate steps in relation to the company's continuing approval as a Lloyd's underwriting agent."

The committee requires: 1.1 The immediate suspension of Mr Fosgate as joint active underwriter of the syndicates and as a director and officer of the company from all underwriting and underwriting

agency activities in relation to all the syndicates managed by the company. 1.2 The immediate suspension of Mr Fosgate as joint active underwriter of the syndicates and as a director and officer of the company from all underwriting and underwriting agency activities in relation to all the syndicates managed by the company. 1.3 The immediate suspension of Mr Fosgate as joint active underwriter of the syndicates and as a director and officer of the company from all underwriting and underwriting agency activities in relation to all the syndicates managed by the company.

1.4 That all underwriting of new risks and/or all renewals of existing risks in the syndicates be suspended until the company has satisfied the committee of Lloyd's as to the nature and suitability of the underwriting capability of the syndicates, and as to the financial position of those syndicates and the action taken in respect of that position. The letters reached their destinations soon after midday on September 20. The board of AHU agreed to implement the requirement but Mr Bogardus demanded the dismissal of Mr Fosgate as underwriter. The board refused and Mr Bogardus as chairman used his position to dismiss the board appoint another director and dismiss Mr Fosgate. The board of P & D also reluctantly agreed to conform with the demands made by the committee.

The court could not accept the submission on behalf of Lloyd's that Mr Fosgate remained a full member of Lloyd's, that he was entitled to participate as an inside name in any syndicate of which he was a member that the committee had done nothing to prevent him taking employment with other underwriting agents and that the letters to stop Mr Fosgate acting as underwriter pending the investigation requests inviting them to step using the services of Mr Fosgate temporarily pending investigations.

It was quite clear that his real livelihood in Lloyd's was an underwriter. The committee were acting in good faith and were faced with what they regarded as a grave emergency.

They were satisfied that the good name of Lloyd's required action by them to stop Mr Fosgate acting as underwriter pending the investigations in progress and to be able to publish to the world as they did that he had done so.

Where a man's livelihood was thereby specified the name of an underwriting agent shall be removed from the said register for any cause after such underwriting agent shall have been afforded a proper hearing and on the passing of such a resolution under the provisions of the Act 1871, which provided for the

underwriting agent whose name is directed to be removed from the said register. The committee were entitled to take drastic and immediate action to superintend the affairs of the society. They were entitled to make the demands in both letters save only the first in each of them. There was nothing wrong in the committee backing their demands with the threat if they were not complied with.

They had no power, however, to make the first demand. The irony of the situation was that demand No 4 which the committee had power to make would operate to stop Mr Fosgate underwriting on behalf of the syndicates.

The format of the letters together with the press statement against the background of the statement to be filed in Washington indicated that the committee wanted it understood in the clearest terms that Mr Fosgate had been suspended from acting as underwriter which everyone knew to be his prime function as a member of Lloyd's.

There was no power in the committee to require the suspension of Mr Fosgate in such manner as would amount to suspending him as a member of Lloyd's. That was in fact what they did and it was outside their powers.

In considering whether the committee acted in breach of natural justice, it was quite obvious that in the circumstances there could have been nothing approaching a hearing in the ordinary sense before the decision was taken.

However, Mr Fosgate ought to have been told the nature of the charges against him and at least asked if he had any grounds for saying that it would be wrong to suspend him. It might have been that the result would have been the same but the court was concerned with the form of the decision and not the substance.

In the judgment of the court the relief to which Mr Fosgate was entitled was a declaration that the committee had no power to make the requirement numbered 1.1 in the letters dated September 20, 1982.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood, Linklater and Paines.

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THE ARTS

Yilmaz Güney, Turkey's most famous film personality, is regarded as a criminal in his own country and undesirable in Britain. Tomorrow *Yol*, which won the Grand Prix at Cannes after being made at second hand on instructions sent out of prison, opens in London. David Robinson went to meet its inevitably elusive director

Inspiration born out of captivity



Güney: "People should be able to think what they wish to think... to make cinema in freedom"

Yilmaz Güney's film *Yol*, which opens at the Lumiere Cinema, St Martin's Lane, tomorrow, was probably the most extraordinary Grand Prix winner in the history of the Cannes Festival. The film had, for a start, been made by proxy; although the subject, style and energy were undoubtedly Güney's the credit for directing went to his former assistant, Serif Goren. Güney's presence at the Cannes showing last May was his first public appearance since his escape from the Turkish jail where he was serving a 19-year sentence for alleged murder.

Halfway through the festival, warned that Interpol agents could be about to pounce, Güney abruptly left France. But the French - who take an intense national pride in doing things properly at Cannes - brought him safely back to accept his award. Since then he has continued to live in France, where he is at present finishing a new film - the first in 10 years that he has been able to direct personally, without the help of go-betweens. Since 1972 all his films have been made by assistants, from meticulous instructions passed out of the various prisons in which Güney has been held.

and thirty people, including Güney's tiny crew of 20, lived at the site 60km outside Paris, during the shooting. Of the child actors, 50 or so were Turkish refugees living in France; the rest were Algerians. The Cannes prize undoubtedly made it easier to get finance for the new film; and Güney is also gratified by the wide distribution it ensured for *Yol*. "But success brings me freedom, and obligations. I have to live up to it, to make sure that my next film comes up to what is expected of me. In the 10 years I was unable to make films, I constantly thought about what I should do with movies. I want to move and stir people. People are living but they are blind and deaf to the way they are living. I want to shake them up. Most films - I'm thinking particularly of the American cinema - are made to take people away from reality. Think of space movies. "I don't want people to live with the stars in the sky. I want them to see their everyday lives more clearly. It's only by facing reality that you can begin to change it. The kids in *The Wall* aren't dreaming about some imaginary better life. They're simply fighting for a better prison. And they achieved that reality in the years 1976 to 1982."

Güney posed a special threat in the eyes of the Turkish establishment, since he was not only a vocal political dissident but also the country's favourite film star. Many of the 105 films in which he acted remain box-office favourites, and have continued to be shown even during Güney's imprisonment and exile. In all he spent 12 years in prisons. The first term was in 1961, for an article alleged to contain communist propaganda. "At that time I did not know what communism was. I learnt later." In 1972 he was sentenced to 10 years for giving shelter to wanted revolutionaries, but was released after two and a half years. Shortly afterwards, however, came the murder charge. According to Güney's account there is no doubt that an unpopular right-wing

judge was murdered, or that Güney was present in the restaurant where the shooting occurred. Many people had motives for killing the man: it was widely said that one day he "would get what was coming to him". In fact, says Güney, it was his (Güney's) nephew who shot him. The young man was Kurdish, and his statement was not taken properly, because of the language difficulties. Subsequently he was charged with perjury, released and soon afterwards murdered - though his death was officially accounted as suicide.

Güney's trial and conviction was a lengthy process, involving shifting the court from the provinces to Ankara, changing the court president and the judges, and securing forensic evidence that a 9mm bullet was a 7.5mm bullet. Eventually the guilty verdict was achieved however, and Güney was sentenced. Because of his celebrity, no prison was very keen to accept him, and he was shunted from place to place until he ended up on the island prison of Ismit in the Marmara Sea - the setting for the opening scenes of *Yol*. The scenes of the outside of the prison which appear in the film were shot by cameras hidden in boats off the island.

The success of *Yol* abroad has clearly given no pleasure to the Turkish establishment. Since Cannes the reactionary press in Ankara has stepped up its campaign to discredit Güney with his public, saying that he has abandoned his native country for the good life abroad. There is agitation to have him kidnapped and brought back to Turkey for trial, and the possibility is real enough for Güney still to move around Paris with a certain caution, and never alone. His family in Turkey have suffered; a nephew has been imprisoned without explanation, and he says it is impossible for anyone bearing his or his wife's surname to obtain a passport. He can reveal nothing about his actual escape, except that it was made possible by the general confusion following Turkey's Octob-



Image conceived in a prison cell: Meral Orhonsoy looks out on the world in *Yol*

er coup. "I could go in and out of Turkey again in the same way without being detected. Perhaps I will go back to my country. It is the only way to fight. What do I want for Turkey? Only that people should be able to think what they wish to think, say what they wish to say, to write, to paint, to make cinema in freedom, to ask aloud for the things that are their rights. "I shall continue to make films about Turkey. I will treat the same subject a hundred times if I need to. When what I say is understood, then I'll say something else." He found complete identity with Lindsay

Anderson's outburst at Cannes, speaking of his own entry there, *Brian's Hospital*: "They say I keep on saying the same things. What else do they expect me to say? How can I change what I say when the things I am talking about don't change?" Güney comments: "If they would let me come to England I would like to meet Anderson." The chances of this are slight. The Home Office, accepting straightforward the verdict of the Turkish courts, have consistently refused applications by the British Film Institute for Güney to visit London; and it is certain that he will not be at the opening night of *Yol*.

'Britain salutes New York' Lively offering to American culture

The largest ethnic group in the United States has no match down Fifth Avenue in New York. The country with the largest rate of investment in the United States economy celebrates no national day here. But this year the 200th anniversary of its first treaty with the United States will be marked with the largest arts festival ever held here - "Britain salutes New York."

It will be the biggest outpouring of British art, British artists and general Britishness that has ever been seen outside the United Kingdom. It is already bigger, for instance, than the Europa Festival that marked the British accession to the EEC. For the month of April the Union Jack will fly from hotels, theatres, stores, concert halls and bus shelters, from the contemporary splendours of the Lincoln Center to the industrial grime of SoHo, the area south of Houston St where contemporary art flourishes like lilac on a bomb site.

Major set piece events will provide the core of the festival. They include the Royal Ballet, of course, and the Royal Shakespeare Company. Musical events will be provided by the Academy of St Martin in the Fields, the Monteverdi Choir, the Grimethorpe Colliery Band and Queen among many others. The Queen's *Holbeins*, *The World of Henry Moore* and *Constable's England* top the list of art exhibitions. British television will be on show at the Museum of Broadcasting, and Stephen Spender at the Academy of Poetry.

ended the revolutionary war and officially recognized the independence of the United States would be a good way of drawing attention to the British contribution to the American culture, and at the same time of pointing out the vitality of our own.

Mr Lloyd-Jacob and his friends set about the task of raising the money, and established committees in London and New York to monitor the artistic values of the participating events and to set about the organization and fund raising. Sir Hugh Casson accepted an invitation to become artistic director. The Prince of Wales and Nancy Reagan agreed to be

joint patrons. Sir Claus Moser volunteered to head the British advisory committee. "A reasonably high profile" is how Mr Lloyd-Jacob describes this support.

"It is not difficult to raise money, especially in America, for a good programme of artistic events," Mr Lloyd-Jacob says. "It is more difficult in Britain, because they don't have that tradition. But it is almost impossible to raise money for running a programme." So that was the initial task he set himself. The success of Mr Lloyd-Jacob's operation may be shown by the fact that 85 per cent of the money needed has now been raised and there has been - just - more money contributed from sources in Britain than in America. Although he is now separated from Amoco and Consolidated Goldfields ("It's flattering to be held single-handedly responsible for the US recession") the company is still supporting the festival and has just confirmed another \$250,000 contribution. "I have a theory," says Mr Lloyd-Jacob, at 44 years old an eight-year resident of New York. "After the years of incredible activity from 1740 to 1860, or thereabouts, Britain took 120 years off. We are just coming out of that period. So behind this perhaps frivolous programming there is a muscular reason. This festival is also a signal that Britain is no longer a poor country. We are not trying to borrow something now. We have a lot to offer."

Michael Hamlyn

Television Unforgettable ability to mock

He looked, in repose, as dusty and as bulky as a sack of potatoes; but when he moved he had the grace of a cat. Alastair Sim (BBC 1) declared that he only became an actor after he realized that he could do nothing else; he disliked publicity and refused to give interviews; somehow, as one friend said, "he fitted into the background". He was one of those few actors who, like Ralph Richardson, seem genuinely to want to efface themselves in their roles. He inhabited each part, not like a foreign traveller but as a native.

As a result there is curiously little to say about him as a man. He did not begin acting until he was 30 and, after a spell in the theatre, made a series of already forgotten films. And yet, even in the early clips which were shown last night, one can see the outline of a remarkable cinematic presence. With his balding head, staring eyes and extraordinary eyebrows he could be either a menacing or

comic figure; when one laughs, it is out of sheer relief that he has chosen to be the latter. Perhaps that is why his most successful role was as the headmistress of St Trinian's: she looked as if she might easily boil and eat the little brats but, instead, she is everybody's favourite aunt.

He himself had once been a teacher, but his own benevolence must have guided him through the part. But it is a benevolence sharpened by observation and a certain amount of mild malice. The programme was subtitled "A Qualified Fool" but he was a Fool only in the Shakespearean sense - mocking the pretensions of authority, just as he did himself, albeit he ridiculed the idea of the actor as a "personality".

That is perhaps why his most memorable roles were those of bishops and generals, figures sliding off their pedestals and ending with a bump upon the ground. There was a wonderful scene last night from his role as

a bishop in *The Ruling Class*, a confused and maladroit lump of episcopacy who manages to force the lines from the marriage service. Since Alastair Sim could not take himself seriously, he was uniquely able to mock self-importance in others - and to do so in a natural and therefore unforgettable way.

Behind the kindly and affable old gent of his later years, there must have been a certain amount of steel. Last night's documentary did not, however, attempt to enter this interesting area. It remained at the level of celebratory biography, a sort of *festschrift* rather than anything else. There is nothing particularly wrong with such an approach, but it did lead to a somewhat conventional exercise in film-making which seemed inadequate for so quietly unconventional a man.

Peter Ackroyd

London debuts The harp in all its brilliance

An entire evening of solo harp music may not have wide appeal outside the loyal but narrow circle of cognoscenti, but Danielle Perret gave a debut recital at the Purcell Room which was well worthy of the large audience which turned up to hear her. For once, the harp's own character was rarely allowed to dominate: sheer beauty of sound and virtuosity of technique were always subordinated to thoughtful musicianship and keen interpretative intelligence. Even at the beginning, when Ms Perret's nerves showed in a slight tension in the resonating tone, her ability to modulate timbre to mould structure as well as dynamic expression was shown to good effect in the *Berceuse* by Roger-Ducasse and in the counterpoint substance of her Froberger transcription.

The Froberger was just one of four first London performances of the plain-speaking Nocturnes of Geoffrey Burgon revealed a cool, precisely nuanced side

Ms Perret's playing, nicely balanced by the considerably more taxing *Eclogue*, written specially for her by Robert Keeley, vividly imaginative in both invention and execution. The next day the Portuguese harpist Mario Falcao, giving his London debut at the Wigmore Hall, showed himself a confident, assured performer of considerable skill and experience. His obvious joy in everything he did gilded an effortless technique with warm, colourful resonance, brightening arpeggio, scale and figuration in his Rodriguez Tocatta and Cardon Sonata.

David Bradshaw and Cosmo Buono arrived from New York to make their London debut on two grand pianos. Given that four-hand piano music is usually more fun to play than to listen to, their strength and unity of ensemble, their lively and instinctive rapport and their careful attention to technical and expressive detail made all they did unusually compel-

ling. Casella's five-piece suite *Pupazzetti*, witty and slick, was nicely balanced by one of the first Bax pieces of his centenary year, *Poisoned Fountain*.

The young Bavarian cellist Julius Berger, who has already worked with Rostropovich and Haitink, began his Wigmore debut with an arresting performance of Boccherini's Sonata No 6. A confident singing tone, moving easily to the nuances of an often whimsical imagination, burgeoned fully in his Brahms Op 38 Sonata. He was fortunate enough to be stimulated at every turn by the closely responsive accompanying of Bruno Canino; but what marked this performance was an unusually mature ability to strengthen and invigorate his interpretation by modulating the voice of the instrument to the detailed shape, not just the generalized expressive mood, of the music in hand.

Hilary Finch

Philharmonia/Knussen Barbican

I hope Du Maurier are not too dismayed that their Music of Today concerts with the Philharmonia attract only a small audience of composers, music publishers, critics and other weirdos. After all, it helps to have some professional interest to sustain one through the long hours of rehearsal, which these events bring out into the open before each performance, and it would be unrealistic to expect a full house for music that has neither age nor fashionableness to recommend it. But, as I have said before, one might be happier about the usefulness of the enterprise if these performances could be taken into the wider world of the Philharmonia's Festival Hall concerts.

Both the pieces we heard on Monday are big and bold enough to weather a more public airing. Copland's *Inscape* finds him in the late 1960s bashing his head against the brick wall of the strictest possible serial technique and yet still not managing to deaden his creative imagination completely; the process was finished a little later. Jacob Druckman's *Aureole*, the music of a Copland pupil much honoured with prizes and commissions, is hardly less sure and direct, besides being a good deal more fun.

Both pieces were also short, lasting for little more than ten minutes each, and so Oliver Knussen had been able to clear up most of the rehearsal business before we arrived. That meant there was time for two performances of each work with, in between, a spot of dissection. I am not sure this is a good thing. It blew Mr Knussen's cover as a dozy buff; he is far too astute in pointing out how these compo-

Concerts

sitions were made. It also completes the conversion of the pieces from works of art into objects of study.

In the case of the Druckman that change of optic was perhaps inevitable. Just as many American novels these days seem designed for creative writing seminars, so Druckman's music for composition majors, *Aureole* is a splendid demonstration of the science of orchestration: flecked and splashed with colour, it rattles on with never a dull moment. Equally it is a display piece of compositional strategy. Every thing develops from the mature tone of Bernstein's "Kaddish" Symphony, which plods along profusely decorated with haloes of derived motifs. It really is terribly clever.

This was not the environment, though, to find out whether there is anything in the music beyond academic technique. If someone at Du Maurier or the Philharmonia cares about these works, then perhaps we should be given the chance to find out.

Paul Griffiths

Bochmann Quartet Purcell Room

Versatility is evidently a virtue of the Bochmann Quartet. When I last heard them, a couple of months ago they were in the pit at Sadler's Wells playing Schubert and Bach and contributing not a little to performances by London Contemporary Dance Theatre. On their own on Monday they ranged from Haydn to Ravel, and opened up a more unfamiliar corner of the repertoire with a searching account of Prokofiev's B minor Quartet Op 50. The first of the composer's two quartets, it dates from 1930, and was a commission from the Library of Congress in Washington. It also followed

Close

closely in the wake of his ballet. *The Prodigal Son* to which there is more than a passing musical resemblance in the dance-like writing of both the first and second movements, while the unusual Andante finale also became part of a solo piano suite in association with other pieces taken from the ballet.

What Michael Bochmann and his colleagues did was to relate form and content in such a way that the progress through the three relatively short movements was that of a deepening intensity of musical experience. The sprightly spirit of the opening Allegro was admirably poised on a keen rhythmic sense, and this led into successive fast and slow movements notable for clarity of part-writing in the former and sustained lyrical thought in the latter.

Prokofiev was preceded by Haydn, whose players took time to find both character and style in a sometimes brusque account of his last Quartet, Op 77 No 2, but Ravel's Quartet was given an accomplished performance. Some excessive indulgence of the song-like melody at the heart of the Scherzo was compensated by the virtuoso technique, delicate shading and fine-drawn line elsewhere, so that the musical focus within the shifting textures was always in view.

Noel Goodwin

Kyung-Wha Chung/Bishop-Kovacevich

Despite the fact that it was broadcast live and will be repeated on Radio 3 next Sunday at 1pm, the BBC's lunchtime recital by Kyung-Wha Chung and Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich packed out St John's, Smith Square, on Monday. Those who had made the journey were amply reward-

ed

ed by performances which, at every level, compelled one to be surprised by and enjoy anew the distinctive character of each work.

This was particularly true of Ravel's G major Sonata, his last chamber work, and in this performance one which seemed to be tingling with paradoxes. It was written to emphasize the incompatibility of violin and piano; yet nowhere did the soloists delight more in teasing, encouraging, imitating and scoring points of each other. Many of its ideas seem imprecise, intangible - the swaying, playing around with melody in the first movement, the wry fragments of jazz blues hanging from the threads of the second - yet their placing is precise, and their recreation on Monday delightfully tangible.

In Mr Bishop-Kovacevich's hands the piano in the first movement sang clear and opalescent like a patterning of bells, each note anchoring the volatile sweetness of Miss Chung's violin. At times both seemed surprised and delighted as if by the reflection and deflection of nuances of sound from one to the other; and then the contest of wits would begin again, tough with repartee in the finale's piano themes and violin perpetuum mobile. This forcefully directed yet always seemingly unpredictable energy had projected their opening Mozart K301 G major Sonata as a glinting and fragile piece of perfection, and it came into its own in the central Schumann Sonata in A minor, Op 105. A dark undertone in the violin's opening notes nurtured then, in turn, developed out of the swirling piano parts as each instrument surfaced to reveal more of the music's purpose. Between the tumult of the first movement and the fiercely driven cogwheels of the last, the central part, slow movement and scherzo in one, seemed an infinite song without words.

Hilary Finch

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Armless pursuit

Having sneaked last month on to 36 public schools with no right to their coats of arms, I now offer some more additions to 11 equally sumptuous Oxbridge colleges. There is no record of the arms they boast - having been granted or otherwise ratified. The guilty Oxford Ten are: Hertford, Jesus, Keble, Lady Margaret Hall, St Anne's, St Edmund Hall, St John's, Wadham, Worcester and Somerville. Magdalene is the sole transgressor at Cambridge. Some of the establishments are custom-made, or that their foundation pre-dates that of the College of Arms. But Theo Matthew, Windsor Herald at the College, is adamant: "There is no such thing as a right to arms by prescription. Antiquity of unauthorised arms confers no sanction. The longer the use, the greater the abuse."

## Ogdon in concert

I am pleased to learn that the information in my recent note about John Ogdon, the pianist, was out of date. Such is his progress in recovery that he left the Maudsley Hospital almost two months ago, and is now living at a half-way home in Twickenham run by the Richard Fellowship. At the home he is in charge of his own medication, and performs compulsory domestic tasks. He practices for his increasingly busy concert programme at a nearby college and a studio in London. Beside the interview with Mavis Nicholson which he is to undertake at the Festival Hall on January 18, Ogdon has been filming with BBC's *Nationwide*, who will also record his concert in Cambridge on January 20. This will be transmitted at the end of the month - possibly on January 27, his 46th birthday.

Christmas comes but once a year, but does not stay away long. Roger Payton has received a card from Baltimore dated stamped January 2, 1983 with the legend: "Please mail early for Christmas."

## Current affairs

Richard Balfe, Labour MEP for London South Inner, claims to have detected some unsuspected power sharing at the European Parliament. One of whose authority, he asked yesterday, had a mobile home parked on the river bank lawn being plugged into the parliament building's electricity supply? On Monday, Balfe said, he observed a dinner party going on inside the vehicle, and an electric cable running from a first floor window of Parliament. Piet Dankert, president of the Parliament, sent security men to investigate, but by the time they got to the scene there was no sign of either power or cable.

## Serenaded

While Berlin wonders how far Herbert von Karajan will go in support of the lady clarinettist, the Vienna Philharmonic is wondering what it did to upset another of Europe's most fashionable conductors, Carlos Kleiber. The temperamental Kleiber stormed out of a Beethoven rehearsal in Vienna, cancelling two concerts and a recording without any explanation. Yet such is his allure that the orchestra is already wooing him for another engagement.

Perhaps next year, Ma'am, you should invite the two Bonnies as guests.



## Bravo for Bolivar

At the far end of South America from Margaret Thatcher, another liberation is being feted by the British. Tomorrow a 34-strong choir from Chetham's the Manchester music school, flies to Caracas to help Venezuela celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolivar. The choristers plan a quick serenade on the concourse of Kingway airport before embarking. When they arrive they will sing the national anthem to the president; the sentiments, if not the language, would have gone down well in Stanley Cathedral: *Gloria Al Bravo Pueblo*.

Police would like to interview a man who threw himself to the dogs in the sixth race at Catford on Saturday. It is not supposed that he was trying to emulate Emily Davidson, the suffragette who died beneath the hooves of the King's horse in the Derby. Rather he is thought to have been rescuing a betting coup that had gone wrong. Odds on Miller's Glory had sharpened before the off but, at the last, the dog looked beaten. The man's intervention meant "no race" was declared and punters' money returned. The culprit was last seen legging it down Doggett's Road.

# Beware the Shore factor

by Peter Stothard

The Government is in a dilemma. It wants the world to know how disastrous Labour economic policies would be. It does not want premonitions of Peter Shore to provoke a sterling crisis for its own policy. So far the drop in sterling has been beneficial to the strategy. Much further and it could be a disaster.

These words from a Conservative economic adviser yesterday reflect the political problem of this week's fall in the pound to what is almost its lowest ever level against the dollar - and consequent base rate rise to 11 per cent. If the markets are nervous about the coming election - their fears fuelled by what is seen as the Prime Minister's blatant electioneering in the Falklands - so too are the Conservative Party committees that are planning the presentation of economic issues for the campaign. They have the ammunition against Mr Shore. The question is when and how to use it.

The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is coordinating a number of manifesto policy groups of MPs and economic advisers, now has the results of a detailed analysis by Treasury economists of how Peter Shore's principles and pronouncements might work over a five-year Labour government. In the short term we may not hear much of them from ministers worried that a continued fall in sterling might endanger the Government's overriding election claim to have controlled inflation. But they include arguments and statistics - damaging to the Labour case - with which we are likely to become more familiar as the year rolls on.

The central strand of Labour's economic policy document produced at the end of last year provides for increased public spending of around £25,000m and a 30 per cent devaluation of the pound. By 1986, according to their predictions,

- There would come in return 2 million more jobs than an existing Tory policy along with an inflation rate still in single figures.
- The "manifesto" view, which originated in work on the Treasury model by a group including the Chancellor's chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns, is rather different. After five Labour years:
  - Unemployment would still be over 2 million.
  - Inflation would be over 17 per cent.
  - Economic growth would have fallen from almost 5 per cent in the second boom year to less than 3 per cent.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement would be £33,000m. Ninety per cent of the extra monetary demand would be taken up in increased prices, only 10 per cent in higher real output.

The analysis begins by examining the twin arguments of those who propose reflationary policies. The first is that unemployment is high because of a large gap between actual and potential output caused by a general lack of demand. The second is that, despite the risks of inflation, the long-term structural problems of British industry can be solved only in a climate of sustained growth.

It is sceptical on both counts but one of its important arguments is that its forecasts are in many ways overgenerous to the Labour position. The more one believes that structural problems of overmanning and inefficient production can be solved through reflation, it says, the less unemployment is likely to be absorbed in any recovery.

The Treasury economists believe that the effect of substituting "the Shore factor" for "the Thatcher factor" could be highly unpredictable in the foreign exchange

markets and that a controlled devaluation of 30 per cent could be very hard to achieve. The report does not, however, build exchange rate chaos into its assumptions about the success of Labour's policy.

Instead, in an attempt to dig beneath the full results of a five-year package of reflationary budgets, it looks at the cumulative effect of the first year's £8,000m reflation alone, assuming a modest exchange rate fall of 13 per cent in the first year.

These results are simpler and still more starkly grim. The effect upon output and employment, though rising satisfactorily in the third year, falls away by the fifth year to almost nothing. In the early stages it is imports that crowd out domestic output; in the later stages, inflation.

Earnings, it argues, will respond rapidly and completely to the higher prices caused by the lowering of the exchange rate and raised profit margins by manufacturers. The time lag between price increases and wage increases will be shorter than is most often assumed. As people become accustomed to the problems of inflation, the so-called "money-illusion" cannot be relied upon as in the past. Pay rises will be almost completely wiped out by the competitive gains from the lowered exchange rate by the end of the fifth year.

In an attempt to make some improvement in this picture the forecasters tried two variations in their analysis of the first year package. The first concentrated the entire £8,000m on cuts in VAT and the National Insurance Surcharge. This produced a small improvement - an extra 40,000 jobs in the fifth year and fractionally higher output.

But it would be unlikely to be part of any real-life Labour policy, which would be bound to include immediate extra public spending.

The second assumed that wages would in some way be suppressed and that the exchange rate would not be forced down lower than 10 per cent below the assumption in the Government's own Medium Term Financial Strategy. This, not surprisingly, produced a much more attractive picture in which retail prices rose 20 per cent less than in the base prediction and real wages rose only to a limited extent. This improved profits and, by the fifth year, competitiveness too.

But even on these assumptions, unemployment comes down only to two million after five years of reflationary budgets. And the Government remains highly sceptical of the efficacy of the measures that would be needed to achieve such massive changes in expectations and behaviour.

The Chancellor's report endorses the feeling - now widespread inside the Government - that mistakes have been made in the past five years, particularly in the unnecessarily high interest and exchange rates held for much of 1980 and 1981. But it takes a strong line that if only companies and workers had accepted from the beginning that the Government was genuinely committed to its monetarist policies, then unemployment would be a good deal lower than it is today. Excessive pay increases and the rise in the real exchange rate can both be put down partly to private sector mistakes and, if there ever was a case for reversing some of the mistakes of the past, it concludes, it becomes weaker all the time as output improves with the lower rates of inflation.

As long, that is, as the Shore factor does not replace the Thatcher factor too early.

## Two opposing voices in the argument over religious belief



Dr Keith Ward and the Rev Don Cupitt: formidable minds and a reversal of positions.

Does God exist? New life has suddenly stirred in this old argument by the public clash of two formidable minds, one a churchman turned atheist and the other an atheist turned churchman. And the result, unexpectedly, seems to be leaning God's way.

The idea that God is a reality, according to the Rev Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is no longer intellectually acceptable. There is no "real" God: science and philosophy have demolished the idea. The book he wrote elaborating what he called "Christian Buddhism" attracted so much admiration and so much recognition that "There too, I stand", that it could be called a manifesto. It is a view a large part of the population would probably find familiar.

It was certainly familiar to the one-time atheist and philosopher lecturer Dr Keith Ward, of King's College, London, for he recognized in it exactly the views he had held ten years ago. Over approximately the same period of time, he and Cupitt have managed a complete reversal of positions, for he has now argued himself into the orthodox Christian camp Cupitt has repudiated. His reply to Cupitt, recently published, is uncompromising.

Cupitt stands for the little-by-little letting go of traditional theism, which for several generations has marked the progress of secular anti-dogmatism in the modern liberal culture and which now virtually takes it for granted that religion has had its day. His position as an Anglican priest and Cambridge theologian seems to mark the arrival of the anti-dogmatic principle at almost its ultimate point. There was some sense in granting in the Church of England that he was able to get away with it, but not a few Anglicans seem to stand where Cupitt stands: it is Ward who looks a little unusual, as an old fashioned "defender of the faith."

The bench-mark of retreat from old-fashioned orthodox Cupitt established in his book was not so far distant from points others had reached not so long before in the famous *Myth of God Incarnate*, when a whole chorus of theologians took aim at the divinity of Jesus Christ, and shot it down in flames (or said they did).

The theologians, Don Cupitt included, were doing no more than stating, with academic weight and intellectual reputation behind them, the general beliefs of ordinary people. Decade by decade, since the war, a large percentage of the population has shifted from professing "I believe in God" to "I believe in a Life Force or Spirit" with respect for religion and the morality associated with it has remained high, the very concept of religion has undergone exactly the change Cupitt announced as his own.

"Bad" religion is about dogmas, fanaticism, communal strife - Iran and Northern Ireland are the favourite cases cited - while "good"

# Does God exist? Faith gets a lift

religion is the cultivation of an autonomous spiritual and moral sensitivity, full of tolerance, empty of propositions about facts in the "real" world. "Good" religion, because it makes no such statements, is in no way seen to be in conflict by science: "bad" religion, "as everyone knows", has been disproved by the entire consensus of scientists and philosophers, so much so that there is nothing more to say.

That, at least, is the appearance, and the churches have consented to it. Cupittism is the end-point in the evolution of post-Protestant liberal theology, with all the certainties of the sixteenth century, Scriptural infallibility, the ancient creeds, God's providence at work in history and in everyday life, the immortality of the soul, and the six-day Creation as in Genesis, all swept aside by Newton and Copernicus, Darwin and Freud, leaving little room for God. Again, one has to add - "or so it seems" - for the oddest feature of this anti-religious cultural revolution is the neglect, by those who have inherited them, of the Christian tradition's powerful counter-arguments. And though commonly assumed to be true, particularly in the media, this picture of modern secular culture does not fit the facts.

Leading scientists who profess religious belief are legion; even agnostic nuclear physicists insist on the importance, for their own subject, of metaphysics; and among the high priests of advanced thinking, the Oxford and Cambridge professors of philosophy, a majority are Christian. Cupitt's mockery of the religion of the dead corpses and empty tombs, in his leave-taking essay of 1980, does not seem to be as intellectually inescapable as he, and many others, take for granted.

Ward says of Cupitt's book *Taking Leave of God* that he recognizes in it the position he had to abandon as untenable as a philosopher. Christianity is not at all about "walking corpses and empty tombs", he insists, but is nevertheless no vague spirituality either. It makes statements of fact, including the statement of the fact that there really is a being called God.

Cupitt's attack on God was not just on the popular idea of an old man with a long white beard, though he has some harsh things to say about this tyrannical figure. He attacks the more sophisticated entity whose existence the medieval theologians claimed to have proved, the God who dictates moral rules,

professionally expounded it, and he overstates only slightly in describing it as now completely discredited. In some less self-critical parts of our academic and intellectual subculture, it is still the received truth. And many churchmen, indeed, still struggle to make space for faith in a world so constructed.

Whether it is true or not, it is a statement about ultimate reality, about what is or is not the case beyond the possible limits of science or logic. Logical positivism is a system metaphysical by nature, metaphysics being about ultimate reality. Ward declares it to be an exceedingly silly metaphysical statement, being self-disproving. But the case of logical positivism shows the inescapable character of metaphysics. A theory explicitly designed to discount it ends up by having to admit it. And hence he opens the metaphysical door, passage through which is necessary if one is to construct a rational case for God.

From then on, it may be said, the two arguments are hopelessly at cross purposes. Ward having vindicated metaphysics and Cupitt having derided the very possibility. The classic "proofs for the existence of God", arguments from design, causality or purpose, must remain unmeaningless words to a logical positivist, explorations of reality to a metaphysician.

Ward and Cupitt stand, it seems, for the real gap between the religious and the non-religious idea of what constitutes reality. The latter has a view in which God not merely happens not to exist, but cannot exist; the former has a view in which God may well exist, and the task is to discover him. It is so fundamental a difference, it is virtually an opposition between two forms of consciousness, unable to communicate with each other. A logical positivist will be unable to understand what is being said by the metaphysician, not through stupidity or intellectual obstinacy, but because his world of valid concepts excludes the concepts the other is using. It is a basic philosophical dichotomy, and the balance appears to have shifted among professional philosophers, towards the metaphysical option.

In the culture at large, however, it is a different matter. The churches, who ought to have been the first on to the battlefield, are desperately ill-equipped to grapple with metaphysical issues, even if their whole case rests on them.

Thus it goes by default, or very nearly so. While Cupitt has shown how inexcusable is the drift towards a completely self-sufficient description of reality in a world-view without metaphysical anchors, Ward has shown how orthodox Christianity - to an extent which would probably surprise even orthodox Christians - can stand up for itself once it rediscovered its philosophical self-confidence.

This failure of logical positivism to pass its own test is now a classic philosophical insight. It has led, as Ward states, to the abandonment of that position even by those who

# Coming up roses with cider

John Vincent

In Britain, and only there, the Industrial Revolution happened to coincide with Romanticism. No graver misfortune can be imagined. Where there was much, there was not only brass, there was also an idealized sense of the Industrial Sublime. Mines, mills, and railways took on a moral dimension; they were the objective, unrelenting of work and love and belief. Heavy industry was wrapped in a romantic conviction that it served some greater end, some higher purpose, than simply making money.

For the last century, heavy industry has been less than good at making money. A growing class has appeared between industrial actuality and official ideology. The latter says that we are rich because of our great industries and their part in the world economy. In reality, our industrial heritage is a form of consumption, not of production. We have heavy industry because we are rich; we are not rich because we have heavy industry. And we want to afford heavy industry, because we are so deeply romantic about it. We see it as something that it is right to have. It fulfils a higher purpose.

In this it is like world trade. The official economic ideology teaches that the export market excels the home one as hot baths are morally better than hot ones. The home market is somehow decadent. Ask not why, or you will get that dreadful final phrase of implied economic illiteracy flung at you, "it's just taking in each other's washing." There is some ultimate lack of moral fibre in this mutual laundering, it is clear. Why it is all right for the world economy to take in its own washing, but wrong for the national one to do so, may be a puzzle, but official ideologies are to be obeyed, not understood.

That, boy, you will be asking next about. Bringer of resources. Officially, we have no resources, no apples, mackerel, trees, salt (the oil is a bit harder to deny). For if we had resources of our own, it would damage education budget to survive as a trading nation, and that we need to throw our home market open to the EEC to prosper. Ideologies, you see, are not very factual, and it is easier to deny the existence of our apples than to enlarge the interests of industrial depend on the maintenance of an illusion.

This brings us to light industry. Even the simplest of us can see that if heavy industry is good, then light industry must be bad. Heavy industry produces things that give little pleasure and which people at home do not want to buy; that is, it is a reason for staying in the EEC so that the Eurocracy can find higher meanings for it all. Light industry, just happens. It has little to do with government. It has - absolutely - no moral meaning. Light industry just makes money. It "takes in each other's washing." It does not need massive injections of capital, as if from a sadistic nurse wielding a giant needle.

One only has to go abroad to see

the moral superiority of our economy. The French advertisements are all about pouring stuff down one's throat; the Italians, worse, guzzle ice cream. We make really useful things like steel which nobody wants; they get disgustingly rich selling each other Pernod and Byrrh and cassini. But, of course, we are not deceived, for they are only taking in each other's washing aren't they?

The utmost vigilance is needed, though, to ensure that a prosperous home economy does not develop here. Already a cider boom is upon us. The western shores are falling to underdevelopment. The light industry revolution is all about. They are producing a small luxury for the home market. Made out of apples, to boot. In Hereford the lights burn far into the night, the cider lorries run 24 hours a day, while useful factories making useful things are closing down.

Cider production, half of it from Hereford, has more than doubled in 20 years. We lead the world in cider, without a single politician having lifted a finger. Is there a moral here? Cider has not failed the nation, to use the phrase politicians used about steel. Cider has prospered, because politicians were stuck within romantic assumptions about heavy industry and thought cider not worth a thought. There are no cider inspectors, and Hereford is still a pleasant city of brass without much.

Cider is a home market industry. In theory, that is wrong, the sort of thing the Japanese do. In fact, in terms of filthy lucre, Bulmers' shares, issued to employees at 67p in 1970, now stand at about £10. Nobby Clarke, Chippy Field, Athol Grubb, Dennis Bubb and Dick Root, all Hereford cider makers for more than 30 years, are riding out the cider boom.

Certainly Bulmers is no ordinary firm. For a start, there are no strikes; a strong TGWU finds better things to do. In Hereford, more than 350 workers (out of 1,500) will turn up to an annual meeting with management to discuss the future of the business. How many AGMs of Britain's largest companies can rival that? How many firms have anything like Bulmer's elected employee council? Or have substitutes for its gravity industrial conflict, the legacy of Bulmer's steam engine collection?

We must not get too Chester-tonian about capitalism voluntarily modifying itself into something different, about the failure of the serious and useful, and the success of business as fun, the profitability of small, useless luxuries. Ugly thoughts, these, best kept within books. Our position as a failed manufacturing nation is at stake. Suppressing we no longer spent vast sums on keeping the old industry going, what would we spend the money on instead? Cider? Meanwhile the lights are going out all over Hereford, except in Europe. The author is Professor of Modern History at the University of Bristol. © Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

# James Curran Sugar daddies - and an acid test

Although Lombro now denies reports that it is anxious to sell *The Observer* and its sister papers, few people doubt that Tiny Rowland, its chief executive, has deliberately put a "For Sale" sign outside *The Observer's* door.

Rumours of an impending sale must make journalists wonder whether the love affairs between Fleet Street proprietors and their papers are any more permanent than marriages in Hollywood. Like an aging starlet gone to seed, *The Observer* has been passed around from one sugar daddy to another. It left Astor for the American oil conglomerate Atlantic Richfield in 1976, switched in a complicated wife-swapping arrangement to the Lombro conglomerate in 1981, and is now being looked over, despite denials to the contrary, by a new suitor, Robert Maxwell - one of the few eligible bachelors around, since he has been rejected by every other would-be bride in Fleet Street.

*The Observer*, even if it has lost its radical sparkle of 20 years ago, deserves better. It is a distinguished paper, shortly to receive a Newspaper of the Year award. Yet its current plight reflects not so much the paper's shortcomings as a more general change that has taken place in the press since the last war.

When the first Royal Commission on the Press reported in 1949, it was able to celebrate the freedom of the press from vested interests. "It is undoubtedly a great merit of the British press", it declared, "that it is completely independent of outside financial interests and that its policy is the policy of those who own and conduct it." The role of proprietors was justly, in those days, as a way set of safeguarding the independent integrity of the press.

Most of the press has since become a subsidiary of conglomerate capital. Between 1958 and 1976, seven multinationals with interests ranging from mining and banking to airlines and North Sea Oil, bought 52 British newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of 49 million. Sixteen out of 18 national newspapers are now subsidiaries of conglomerates with interests mainly in outside publishing. For this reason, the role of proprietors in Fleet Street must now be looked at in a fresh light. Their intervention in the affairs of the press clearly represents a potential threat to, rather than a guarantee of, press freedom.

The relationship between the press and its readership has also changed. There was a time when it could be reasonably argued that the press was ultimately accountable to

the public who determined whether a paper was viable, whether it lived or died. During the past two decades, however, a substantial section of the British press has made a loss most of the time.

Lord Marsh estimates that Fleet Street's losses amounted to £29m last year. A large part of the national press is now dependent upon regular subsidies from multinational corporations. It has become the kept strapping of big business.

The current problems at *The Observer* should be the occasion for searching for a way to remedy this unhealthy state of affairs, not merely by improving Fleet Street's management and industrial relations but also by seeking to change its pattern of ownership. Rather than leaving *The Observer* reclining on the director's casting couch with its legs in the air, waiting for a new suitor, the Government should step in, if invited, and provide the financial support necessary to reconstitute *The Observer* group as a cooperative run by its own journalists and printworkers.

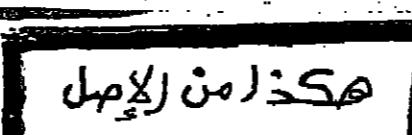
This administration is perhaps not likely to look with sympathy upon such a proposal for self-management. But, since conglomerate owners of the press are able to set their newspaper loose against tax, the taxpayer is, in effect, footing part of the bill for Fleet Street's losses. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to propose an alternative form of funding that will serve the public interest by securing a more diverse press.

An alternative solution would be for a sugar daddy to emerge from a different mould than that of the existing owners of the press. The Labour movement, which has long set its sights on establishing a national daily, should seriously consider buying *The Observer* group instead.

This is, admittedly, not the best moment for such an initiative. Most of the industrial unions have rising costs and sharply falling memberships. Much of the present union leadership lacks the nerve and self-confidence to move into new areas of mass communication. Even though they desperately need to, but if union leaders do not at least investigate the purchase of *The Observer* group as a possible option, any future complaints they make about the right-wing bias of the press will need to be treated with a certain amount of scepticism. They will be seen merely as ritualistic noises about a situation they have done nothing practical to remedy.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*. © Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR TEBBIT'S SECOND BITE

Granting the usual motives of the political contest, Mr Tebbit's Green Paper on the unions published yesterday generally gives the impression of being an open and honest attempt to seek solutions for real problems...

It is a bedraggled and woebegone fowl in any case compared to what it was a decade ago: recession has done more to discourage strikes and bring down political pretensions than legislation could possibly have done...

The abuses that they point to are obvious and freely admitted by many in the movement: the question is whether they are the private affair of the unions themselves, or whether the state should intervene to regulate them...

It is not desirable for the law to become more closely involved in the affairs of unions than the public interest makes strictly necessary. Ministers are apt to refer to the analogy of the public company, whose structure and procedures are very closely regulated by law...

lar skill often have little or no choice of union may even seem to imply a need for still closer regulation of unions. But unions, unlike companies, are political entities, and politicians should be cautious that in imposing necessary restrictions that are bound to affect their political character they clarify and do not emasculate.

The Green Paper freely accepts the legitimacy of the political role which is close to the heart of trade union life in this country. But it points out unambiguously that the impulse to solidarity has too often brought into being structures where the reservations of the individual member are disregarded or suppressed...

Ballots on other matters are a more difficult question. In principle and within reason, the more reference back to the membership on disputes and on wider political issues the better. But imposition by law can be intrusive and would certainly be extremely difficult to make effective...

Paper is implicitly more sceptical of these possibilities than the Conservative Trade Unionists' association was earlier this week, and probably rightly so.

The TUC has spurned the Government's existing offer of public funds for postal ballots on a range of issues. If balloting were made compulsory it is apparently not certain that it would still be regarded as a suitable object of subsidy by a Government disinclined to largesse...

The third main topic of the Green Paper is the political levy. At present members have to contract out of paying contributions to Labour Party funds, and it is certain that laziness or pressure ensures that many fail to do so...

Mr Heseltine has caused havoc in local government; he has done this with all the centralist zeal that would easily find him a place in the Politburo. He has constantly changed the criteria for Government funds (generally ignoring Civil Service advice)...

Motive for joining the EMS

From Sir Leslie Murphy. Sir, Sterling has now fallen by about 12 per cent against the basket of currencies since last October. This is midway between the bracket of 10-15 per cent which the SDP-Liberal Alliance considered appropriate to support industry in its fight to restore its competitiveness in world markets...

Mr Heseltine's role

From Councillor Anthony Kendall. Sir, Before we all become buried in a mountain of praise of Mr Heseltine, a few facts need to be mentioned. Mr Heseltine has caused havoc in local government; he has done this with all the centralist zeal that would easily find him a place in the Politburo...

Mr Heseltine's performance at the Department of the Environment should make us very concerned about his future role in defence. His ability to try and force all local authorities to aim at the wrong financial target should provide us all with many sleepless nights in relation to military targets.

More attention to meaning of work

From Mr Alfred Latham-Koenig. Sir, The interesting extract from Dahrendorf on Britain on the future of work (January) touches on one of the most important new developments in industrial societies. As employment in the sense of what is sometimes known as the three 48s (48 hours a week for 48 weeks a year for 48 years) gradually loses its dominant place in our thinking, we are giving more attention to the meaning of work to its purpose and its relevance to the deeper nature of man...

Work is a much bigger word than employment and preferable to "activity", which Dahrendorf borrows from Marxist terminology and uses in the same sense (while he uses "work" to denote employment). Whereas employment applies only to the formal economy, work includes much useful and purposeful activity, such as giftwork in the household, involuntary work, self-employment, etc. which is often not done for money and takes place in the informal economy...

Music in schools

From Dr B. J. Coffin. Sir, I doubt if anyone would disagree with Mr Ferrar's desire to see instrumental music tuition, and the arts in general, flourishing in maintained schools. Many of us associated with the maintained sector know and appreciate how much he has done personally to foster these activities. However, I believe his letter (January 5) contains one or two assumptions which need to be challenged and a wider issue of which music is but a part...

Secondly, it does not follow that because a charge levied the activity is regarded by pupils, parents and schools as of secondary importance. Indeed experience in Surrey, and I am sure elsewhere, is much to the contrary; and some would claim that the activity was valued all the more because of the parental contribution.

Vital balance in higher education

From Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge (Conservative). Sir, Professor Eric Barnard (January 10) has, unwittingly, helped to make Dr Roger Scruton's point (feature, January 4) by an exaggeration of language which we have come to expect from Mr Neil Kinnock, but which is disappointing from a Fellow of the Royal Society, and to accuse Sir Keith Joseph, of all people, of "phibitism" and of being "scornful and destructive of learning" is so palpably ridiculous that it obscures and demeans his genuine and valid point about the crucial importance of balance in higher education...

The UGC exercise was extremely painful, and certainly gave me no pleasure, but it did reveal some very disturbing facts and was, in my judgment, long overdue. The university community did itself no good at all by the excessive, and in some cases hysterical, public reactions and language of some of its members - and not least because some of them were saying very different things in private to ministers and me, in my capacity as my party's liaison officer for higher education...

The important issue, however, is whether there are areas of activity, including perhaps instrumental music tuition, which maintained schools should be able to promote, relying upon some parental contribution. I acknowledge we would not want to see this principle making inroads into the essential curriculum for which authorities have a recognised responsibility to meet the full costs. But we cannot escape the fact that local government finance is likely to be very tight for some years ahead...

At the same time it is important that schools should have the opportunity to promote activities for which quite clearly some authorities would not feel able to make full financial provision. To restrict schools only to those activities which authorities are wholly able to finance could be an unwelcome constraint and prevent developments which would be appreciated by the pupils and communities concerned.

Prisoners at Commons

From Mr M. J. Ward. Sir, Dr J. E. Thomas (January 5) did not have to go back to the Gladstone committee of 1895 to find good examples of access by prisoners to the House of Commons. Numerous interviews with prisoners were held and evidence taken by the Expenditure Committee's Education, Arts and Home Office Sub-committee in 1978...

My colleagues and I heard this evidence at HM prisons Ashwell, Nottingham, Compton Vale and Barlinnie (including the controversial Special Unit) as well as at HM Borstal, Glen Parva. Prisoners' evidence contributed towards the 52 recommendations in the report, 'The Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System' (July, 1978).

Sadly, much has still to be implemented. Although we won, at last, open publication of the reports of the Chief Inspector of Prisons, little progress seems to have been made in making prisons more open to their local communities or to experiments in open prisons, weekend offenders in which would keep offenders in their jobs but make them pay by loss of leisure time. Censorship in most prisons remains and access to telephones (at prisoners' expense) has not been extended as a means of maintaining family ties...

Ministers and I are acutely aware of the difficulties facing some, but by no means all, universities during a period of very uncomfortable reconstruction; they, for their part, should appreciate the Government's difficulties more sympathetically than some of their more vocal members do.

LABOUR'S FOREIGN BODIES

The Labour Party has been demonstrating this week the difficulty of using disciplinary rules as a substitute for good judgment. When Mr Peter Tatchell was first chosen as prospective parliamentary candidate for Bermondsey at the end of 1981 the National Executive Committee, acting on Mr Foot's recommendation, refused to endorse his selection. Mr Tatchell had written an article calling for the mobilization of extra-parliamentary action to challenge the Government's right to rule, which was considered to be inconsistent with the party's attachment to parliamentary democracy...

When the Labour conference voted in September for a register of all groups operating within the party, it was widely assumed that this was the prelude not only to the outlawing of the Militant Tendency but also to the expulsion of its leading members. Now the organization committee has found it necessary to defer a decision until the full NEC meets later this month.

What has happened in the meantime to provoke the change of heart over Mr Tatchell and the hesitations over Militant? Mr Tatchell has been through a new selection procedure in Bermondsey, from which he emerged with a larger majority than the first time; and he has declared his commitment to "parliamentary democracy and peaceful socialist change with the consent of the

electorate". In the case of Militant Mr James Mortimer, Labour's general secretary, has drawn attention to the danger of legal action if anybody is expelled from the party. But while these are explanations, they really do little more than illustrate the difficulty of trying to resolve Labour's dilemma over the undemocratic left simply by disciplinary measures. The case for acting against Mr Tatchell and Militant in the first place was to demonstrate to the party that Labour was not prepared to tolerate those who might undermine its commitment to parliamentary democracy. Such action would not have eliminated the influence of the hard left. It would have been essentially cosmetic. But the value of gestures in politics should not be underestimated.

Such gestures are as necessary to Labour's good reputation now as they have ever been. It is absurd for Labour to pretend that they have suddenly discovered that Mr Tatchell's heart is in the right place. Mr Foot had a 25-minute meeting with Mr Tatchell after denouncing him in the House of Commons in 1981, and found no reason to change his judgment that Mr Tatchell would not be suitable as a candidate. He must have questioned Mr Tatchell about his attachment to parliamentary democracy, so why should he reverse his opinion now? The answer is that he no longer fears a by-election in Bermondsey and no longer has the stomach to reject the choice of the general management

committee in the constituency. But there is always likely to be reluctance to sustain a disciplinary sanction against a person who is prepared to make the right noises on request.

If the NEC lacks either the will or the capacity to expel any member of the Militant Tendency it will be sending precisely the wrong message to the country and the party. But legal difficulties are just the kind of obstacle that is liable to emerge when a political party tries to devise rules to trip up those whom it wishes to exclude on policy grounds. The objection to Militant is not really that it is guilty of certain technical infringements but that it is not trusted to uphold the concept of democracy that is central to Labour's traditions.

This does not mean that disciplinary sanctions are inappropriate. But there are such difficulties in applying them that they are not sufficient in themselves. They need to be accompanied by a greater measure of internal democracy within the party. Every parliamentary candidate, to take one critical example, should be chosen at an open meeting of all members of the party in the constituency. That would make it much harder for an undemocratic clique to have its way. If the mass membership is going to put its trust in people of uncertain democratic faith then the party is truly beyond hope. But if Labour is to win the confidence of the electorate it should first be prepared to trust its own members.

Justice in divorce

From Mr G. M. Laurie. Sir, Mr C. B. Chandler, suggests that a society favouring divorce and remarriage must accept a cessation of marital responsibilities on divorce (January 3). Nonetheless, he is concerned to protect children of the marriage from "the consequences of divorce".

The divorce itself and loss of one parent are what matter to the children. From what else can they be protected? Incidentally, Mr Alastair Service's statement (January 4) that the 1969 Divorce Act answered the needs of very large numbers of people is surely also questionable. Does he not mean "wants" rather than "needs"? The distinction is vital.

Yours faithfully, G. M. LAURIE, 56 Broadlands Avenue, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, January 4.

Peace on earth

From Mr H. W. Haslam. Sir, As Professor Griffith (January 5) points out, multilateral disarmament unlikely to be achieved unless there is first an improvement in international relations. Is it not time that the public debate shifted from the well-worn arguments about the bomb and concentrated instead on the more complex and difficult, but no less important, problem of how to improve international relations?

Neither the possession of weapons nor the renunciation of them can be guaranteed to preserve the peace. Both strong and weak nations can become embroiled in war. Whether they will continue to exist in other countries and the risk will remain that they could be used. First let us improve the prospects for peace by working for greater understanding and trust between nations and stability within them; then let disarmament follow.

Yours faithfully, HENRY HASLAM, The Vineyard, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, January 6.

Seats in the pit

From Mr Dennis Arundell. Sir, Christopher Warman is right in his article (January 5) to welcome the New Sadler's Wells Opera company launched 300 years after the discovery of the first well in the garden of Sadler's Musick-House, but he was misinformed as to bearing having been one of the entertainments there; that, together with bull-baiting and women fighting - even with swords - was at Stokes's Amphitheatre at Hockley-in-the-Hole, near Clerkenwell Green in the late 1720s.

Naturally the sopranos and contraltos of the new company as well as the tenors and basses will be more in tune and, as all lovers of the Wells hope, will sing to packed houses.

Detecting eye disease

From Mr R. W. Chappell. Sir, Your leading article, "Opticians focus" (January 6), contains certain inaccuracies which should not go uncorrected. You comment, as does the Office of Fair Trading report that there is little evidence that many cases of unsuspected progressive disease such as glaucoma are caught by ophthalmic opticians carrying out routine eye examinations. The OFT was provided with copies of an article dealing with the early detection of glaucoma, published in the British Medical Journal, vol 285, no 6348, October 16, 1982, which states that 60 per cent of glaucoma patients are referred by ophthalmic opticians. Many of these are asymptomatic. In an accompanying paper on an experimental survey of an experienced optician, William C. Steinmann, of the Department of Community Medicine and General Practice, Oxford University, says that opticians and ophthalmic medical practitioners are also competent in their recognition of open-angle glaucoma, if judged by the high confirmation rate of the referrals and the low number of false positive referrals.

'Relevant' education

From Mr H. Ferrar. Sir, The distinguished author of your turn-over article of January 4 may or may not be right in suggesting that the drive for relevance in education is, as far as the political parties are concerned, a mischievous piece of social engineering. However, whether there is wickedness in the motive or not, there is no doubt that evil is being done. After 42 years of teaching the relevant and the irrelevant side by side I have no hesitation in supporting his contention that an exclusive concentration on rel-

Reducing railways

From Mr Richard Hope. Sir, As the debate over Serpell hots up, it is worth recalling that Britain has already closed more than half her railways - 55 per cent, in fact. We are not alone in this. Similar action to modernise their transport infrastructure has been taken by Cyprus, Guyana, Haiti, Libya, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Trinidad and Venezuela. Indeed, five of these forward-looking nations have eliminated railways altogether, although there are ominous signs of backsliding by Libya and Venezuela, which are rashly toying with the idea of building new lines - in the former case with the aid of British consulting engineers.

We must hope that they read the Serpell report and that it brings them to their senses. Yours faithfully, RICHARD HOPE, Editor, Railway Gazette International, Railway House, The Quadrant, Surton, Surrey.

A call to arms

From Clarenceux King of Arms. Sir, The controversy about the right of Winchester College to arms is far from being a new one, but I have seen no documentary evidence for the statement now made by the Estates Bureau (letter, January 6) that the college's arms were a direct gift of the Founder during his lifetime, and it would be of interest if this could be produced. The Bursar goes on to say that the College of Arms "as a body making official grants of arms, did not exist for over a century after the foundation of Winchester College". In fact the College of Arms is not and never has been "a body making official grants of arms". The granting authorities are the Kings of Arms. Their existence antedates the college and this and their authority are independent of it, though they are members of it and it holds the records of their acts.

Yours truly, ANTHONY WAGNER, Clarenceux King of Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

War disabled

From the Reverend Peter Wyld. Sir, I am no lover of the Government; nor indeed of governments. But I do wish people would shut up a bit about the neglect of the disabled. Five minutes ago John Tusa said on the telly that we could safely assume that the men wounded in the Falklands would be forgotten. This was followed immediately by a film of complicit rehabilitation and good caring and attentive (excuse a parson's professional jargon) love. I had my foot off in 1944 and this has been a problem for me since then. But as far as being forgotten by my country goes, it is important not to talk rubbish. I get £1,500 a year tax-free from you and I am a year taxpayer that, nett, on top of what you're getting now, and you'll start envying me.

Yours, PETER WYLD, Appleton Rectory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

School indiscipline

From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Faling, North (Conservative). Sir, Your report today (January 3) that the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association has called for more prosecution of school thugs raises wide and serious issues. School discipline has collapsed widely because sanctions for indiscipline have been removed from teachers. The Labour Party, locally and nationally, have led us down this path. Honourably but disastrously motivated by party conference resolutions, they seek to remove virtually all sanctions against bad behaviour. It is vital for everyone, including teachers, to understand that good classroom discipline will never be achieved from outside the school. Teachers need to be given on-the-spot methods for dealing with errant pupils and these will need to include very tough sanctions for the occasional massive breach of discipline. Back-up will also be necessary for teachers from their school heads.

Charing Cross Road

From Mr Michael Ward. Sir, As a long-standing user of the secondhand bookshops in Charing Cross Road, it was with great concern that I read Brian Appleby's article in your edition of December 6. It is the council's policy to try to maintain the character of the east side of Charing Cross Road, and the courts opening off it. An integral part of that character is the existence of many long-established retail bookshops. A number of leases of council properties in the area have recently become renewable and our staff have been instructed to make every effort to agree terms which will enable the existing traders to remain. This means that the bookshops are being asked to pay rents which are, on average, substantially less than those currently obtained for other uses in the area. In addition, we are now trying to make 10-year leases available, with five-year rent reviews, as opposed to the previous three-year review periods, as a means of giving increased security of tenure and less frequent reviews. We hope that this will enable us to contribute to maintaining the Charing Cross Road book trade as one of the glories of London.

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL WARD, Chairman, Industry and Employment Committee, Greater London Council, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1, December 20.



### Investment and finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

## Time for a breathing space

There is an understandable temptation after the run on sterling and consequent interest rate rises to conclude that the Government has been widely blown off course in a possible election year. It is understandable but not necessarily right. Certainly, the situation has deteriorated over the last three months. Sustained pressure on the pound has caused two increases in base rates, paradoxically just when other countries are trying hard to ease the recession by cutting their rates. The combined impact of a lower pound and higher interest rates is likely to be faster inflation in the second half of the year.

But the consequences are not all bad. Exports should benefit, although whether by higher volume or higher profits is unclear - and higher interest rates may help monetary control, if that is needed.

Nevertheless, higher interest rates are politically unpopular, especially with an election looming, and a sterling crisis always creates the impression that the Government is not in control.

So the Government would undoubtedly have preferred if the banks had not rushed into a rise. But the harsh truth is that they could not go against the grain: money market rates were moving remorselessly upwards.

The chance of another run on the pound cannot therefore be dismissed. But the Government will also hope that the already sharp fall and higher interest rates, expressed as wider differentials with other currencies, will buy a breathing space. Much will then depend on the Budget and the performance of the real economy.

# High Court rules in favour of £320,000-a-year underwriter

## Posgate wins appeal against suspension from Lloyd's

By Gareth David

Mr Ian Posgate yesterday won his High Court battle against a decision of the Committee of Lloyd's of London to suspend him indefinitely as an underwriter, and declared his wish to return to active underwriting as soon as possible.

His High Court action came after a Lloyd's Committee meeting last September when after hearing allegations that Mr Posgate was involved in financial irregularities at Alexander Howden, one of his broking firms, ordered his immediate suspension.

In the judgment, Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Mr Justice McNeill, said that although the committee was entitled to take "drastic and immediate action" in view of the seriousness of the allegations, the committee had no power to suspend Mr Posgate from membership of Lloyd's.

This decision does not automatically entitle Mr Posgate to return to underwriting. Lloyd's said last night that the matter would be considered by the committee, which meets later today, when it had seen a full transcript of the judgment.

Mr Posgate was last night attending a board meeting at his underwriting agency, Posgate & Denby, where his next move would be considered. He said he was "very, very pleased" with the outcome of the case, in which he was awarded costs, unofficially estimated at £75,000.

He said that he expected to hear shortly from the Committee of Lloyd's, of which he is a member, and repeated his wish to resume underwriting as soon as possible. "I want to work in Lloyd's. I would like to get back as soon as possible", Mr Posgate added.



Ian Posgate outside the High Court, "very pleased."

The judge made it clear that the committee had been entitled to make other directions contained in the suspension letters sent to both Howden and Posgate & Denby. These included a direction that all underwriting of risks in Mr Posgate's syndicates be suspended until Lloyd's had carried out an investigation.

At the time of suspension Mr Posgate, aged 50, was reported to be the second highest paid executive in the country with an annual salary of £322,800 and a total annual income including personal underwriting estimated at £600,000.

Syndicates 126 and 127, which he ran for Alexander Howden, were the most successful marine syndicates at Lloyd's and were among the largest with some 3,500 "names".

During last month's six-day hearing, Lloyd's had fought Mr Posgate's appeal on the grounds that the directives contained in the letters did not amount to suspension, but were no more than "firm requests" inviting the firms to stop using the services of Mr Posgate.

But Lord Justice O'Connor said that the letters did constitute suspension. "That is the reality of the situation, and where a man's livelihood is concerned the court should look at the reality of what has been done", he said.

Although the appeal was decided on the basis that the committee had no power to direct his suspension from membership of Lloyd's, the judge also dealt with his complaint that he had not been given a fair hearing.

The judge said: "I have come to the conclusion that Mr Posgate ought to have been told the nature of the charges against him."

Law report, page 8

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Law report, page 8

## Takeover decision challenge in court

By Jeremy Warner

The Government's controversial decision to overturn a recommendation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on Charles Consolidated's bid for Anderson Strathelyde is to be challenged in the courts.

Anderson Strathelyde, the Scottish mining engineering group, yesterday began High Court proceedings for a judicial review of the decision which allows takeover bid by the mining finance house owned by Mr Hory Oppenheim, to go ahead against the commission's recommendation.

Approval of the application for a review is expected today and the hearing, which is likely to last for more than two days, could take place in two to three weeks.

It was unclear last night whether Anderson's legal action in challenging the propriety and correctness of the Government's decision will influence Charter's plans to mount a new bid within the next few days.

It is believed that Charter had intended to launch a new offer for Anderson after a board meeting to rubber stamp the move tomorrow.

Mr Neil Clarke, Charter's chief executive, said: "This is yet another new factor which we must take into account. But it is difficult to see how it can affect any move we make in the short term. Our lawyers find it difficult to believe Anderson's action can be successful."

Anderson confirmed that it would not be seeking an injunction to prevent Charter launching a bid before the courts come to a decision. Its financial advisers, Lloyds International, said: "They could mount a bid but they would look silly if the decision went against them."

The takeover panel had set a deadline of next Tuesday for Charter to mount a new bid but will now look favourably on any application Charter makes for an extension.

The Opposition is almost certain to force a full debate on the decision when Parliament reconvenes next week. The Government has already faced lengthy questioning on the propriety of its action.

Anderson is basing its legal case on an alleged failure by the Government to examine the evidence adequately in coming to its decision or to explore properly the basis for the majority recommendation.

## News in brief

### The economy

After crashing in the morning to \$1.5595 sterling was boosted by lower US interest rates and higher British base rates to close 80 basis points down on the day at \$1.5820. But the trade weighted index, calculated before the late rally, fell by a percentage point to 80.6 the lowest for two years.

Retail spending in Britain rose by 0.5 per cent in November to an index level of 109.7. Sales were 1.5 per cent higher in the three months to the end of November than in the previous three months. The rise was in all sectors. New consumer credit in November was £86m, compared with £80m in October.

### International

Discussions between the China National Chemical Construction Corporation and Dunlop Holdings on Chinese factory modernization projects worth more than £60m are at an advanced stage. Mr Ken Johnson, Dunlop's overseas director, said.

Italy's official reserves, excluding gold: fell during 1982 from \$19,300m (£12,000m) to \$13,700m, while those in convertible foreign exchange stood at the year end at \$5,600m.

### Markets

Gold and the other precious metals were again strongly traded in heavy volume as cuts in US prime rates encouraged hopes of another US discount rate fall. Gold closed about \$481.50 an increase of \$7, compared to best levels up \$16.

Share prices continued to retreat with the FT Index closing 9.4 lower at 604.3 as renewed selling developed.

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 604.3 down 9.4  
FT 100 77.98 down 2.87  
FT All Share 387.37 down 6.27  
Bargains 25.217  
Tring Hall USM Index 150.3 down 0.7  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 150.3 down 0.7  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8,079.83 down 93.03.

### CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling Index 80.6 down 80 pts  
\$ 1.5820 down 80 pts  
DM 3.7125 down 1.0  
Fr F 10.51  
Yen 362  
Dollar Index 117.0 up 0.5  
DM 2.3450 up 137 pts  
Gold \$481.50 up \$7

### INTEREST RATES

DOMESTIC RATES:  
Base rates 10.25-11  
3 month interbank 10 1/2-10 3/4  
EURO-CURRENCY RATES  
3 month dollar 8 1/2-8 3/4  
3 month DM 5 3/4-5 1/2  
3 month FF 2 1/2-2 1/4

### TODAY

Interims: Danae Inv Tst, Fleming Tech Invest, Halls, Lagariva, Magnet and Southern, Mooragans, Rainers.  
Finals: Investors Capital Tst, Kenning Estates, M and G Dual Tst, Oakwood.

### PRICE CHANGES

Acrow 'A' 25p up 3p  
Da Bears 562p up 15p  
Harrison 600p up 13p  
Manson 35p up 3p  
Phillips 775p up 40p  
Steep Rock 420p up 135p  
Bailey C H 12p down 11 1/2p  
Ferranti 457p down 22p  
Pleasantura 450p down 22p  
Racal 542p down 20p  
Sotbey 445p down 20p  
Stakis 66p down 9 1/2p

## US banks cut prime rate to 11pc

From Maxwell Newton, New York

American banks cut the prime rate to 11 per cent from 1 1/2 per cent yesterday. Beginning with the Morgan Bank at about \$10.30 yesterday morning, the movement soon spread to most of the leading banks before noon, thus confirming the lead given by the Chase Manhattan when it cut its prime rate to 11 per cent on December 28.

The cuts followed success by the Federal Reserve in forcing down the rate on Federal funds in the last two or three days of trading. By mid-morning yesterday, funds were trading at 8 1/2 per cent. This was below the discount rate of 8 1/2 per cent and indicated the possibility that the Fed will make another cut in that discount rate soon.

By mid-morning the Fed had also succeeded in forcing down the rate of 90-day Treasury bills to 7.66 per cent bid, another indicator of the determination of the central bank to force interest rates down and to provide massive monetary support and stimulus for economic expansion.

In another important development, the Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures rose on Monday to 240, its highest level since July 1982.

Gold fever swept New York markets on Monday and this continued into yesterday.

Meanwhile, stocks were steadily losing ground ignoring the prime rate cuts.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about 5 1/2 points to the 1,086 area in heavy trading. Advances were losing their lead over declines.

Mr Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corporation, said the market was ripe for hesitation and uncertainty and a possible pullback as it pushes up against 1,100 on the Dow.

"The market is up so sharply, it may need to reexamine some of the premises for the rise including the Federal action that have helped lower interest rates and the size of the economy. The market is responding to a shorter term recovery in the economy and the question is whether the economy can develop the stamina needed for the longer term", Mr Gordon said.

He pointed out that Congress and the Administration have to and the budget deficit problem quite soon. "The stock market is quite sensitive to the proposals being offered and decisions could be of watershed importance" he added.

## New Bank chief acts to end row

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton has moved to defuse the row over his appointment as next governor of the Bank of England by promising in a letter to Mr Peter Shore, Shadow Chancellor, that he will respect the Bank's constitutional position.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton angered the Labour Party by indicating that he would feel it his duty to resist a big devaluation of the pound.

"It is the prime duty of the governor of the Bank of England to protect the currency and, if policies were proposed which were likely to devalue it seriously, not technically, but in the eyes of the world, obviously it would be my duty to advise the Government of the consequences of that policy and I think to resist it," he said.

Mr Shore, who has put forward a 30 per cent devaluation of sterling as one of the main planks of Labour's economic policy, wrote to Mr Leigh-Pemberton asking him to explain his views.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton says in his reply: "If any misunderstanding of my attitude has arisen, I am happy to have the opportunity afforded by your letter of making my position clear. I well understand and like predecessors, intend to respect the constitutional position of the Bank of England."

It remains to be seen whether Mr Leigh-Pemberton's reply, which appears to fall short of a retraction, will satisfy the Labour Party.

Shore factor, page 10



Robin Leigh-Pemberton

## BL close to luxury car link with Honda

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Honda of Japan, which the British Government wants to see take an equity stake in troubled BL, is likely to sign an agreement with the state-controlled company to build an executive class car as early as next month.

Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, Honda's president, said in Tokyo before the arrival in Japan of Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, that negotiations with BL on the joint development and production of the car were approaching a final stage.

The executive car project, code-named XX, began at the end of 1981 after the production start-up of the Triumph Acclaim which BL builds under licence from Honda.

In the year to last November, BL produced 53,000 Acclaims, according to Honda, and in Britain the car was the seventh best seller last year with sales of 42,188.

Honda said the design of the new car had not been decided but it would be larger than the company's Accord model. In BL's fleet, the car will succeed the Rover, at present built at Cowley, near Oxford. Production is due to start in 1985, with both companies making the cars under different model names.

Before leaving for his Far East tour, Mr Jenkin said he would welcome equity participation in BL by Honda as a big step towards the British company achieving its privatization targets.

Mr Kawashima said that a link might be discussed with Mr Jenkin, but so far there had been no talks with BL directors.

Against the background of present controversy over government pressure on BL not to buy foreign components, Leyland said that its exports last year of £167m, compared with its bill for imported materials of only £4m.

Mr Ron Hancock, Leyland's chairman, said the company had proved that it was supporting British manufacturers by buying more than 97 per cent of its material from them.

Total sales in Britain of commercial vehicles last year were 6 per cent up on the depressed level of 1981, but Leyland's share of the heavy truck sector fell from 16 per cent to just under 14 per cent. After the strike, Leyland's share dropped to 9 per cent, but in the second half recovered to about 15 per cent.

British production of cars last year was 7 per cent down on 1981, according to provisional estimates released yesterday, but truck output was up by 17 per cent.

Mr John Loughray, managing director, said: "We are considering participation in the BL tender, but we have some time to make up our minds."

British Transport has had more than 1,000 inquiries for the properties which are estimated to be worth about £30m. All the leading hotel groups have received a £50 prospectus and a £50 additional confidential information on the hotels.

Stakis has long talked of having a London flagship, and could well go for the prize of the three London properties, the Grosvenor Hotel, by Victoria Station.

The Charing Cross Hotel is if anything better suited for both tourists and businessmen but it is only on a 20-year lease. The Great Western Hotel, Paddington, is considered the least valuable of the three.

## Stakis issue ready for BTH sale

By Our Financial Staff

Stakis Year to 31.10.82  
Pretax profit £4.46m (£4.66m)  
Stated earnings 7.41p (6.45p)  
Turnover £88.23m (£77.80m)  
Net final dividend 1.26p (1.15p)  
Share price 66p Yield 3.8%

Stakis, the Glasgow-based owner of hotels, casinos and offices, is preparing for the tender auction of British Transport Hotels sale of hotel property the closing date for which is February 14, by announcing a £7.78m rights issue on the basis of one share for every four held.

It also announced pretax profits slightly lower at £4.46m for the year ending October 3, last year, on turnover up 13 per cent to £88.23m. The shares closed 10p lower at 66p yesterday.

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## Zimbabwe boosts Kenning profits

recovery potential in the rest of the group.

It is all happening, too, Kenning say. The European division turned round from losses of £903,000 last year to profits of £1.78m, with profits of £2.6m being earned in the second half after an interim loss. Much of this was earned in the final quarter.

More important, Kenning is reaping the benefits of the previous year's rationalization, when it closed outlets and withdrew from remoulding tyres. Now it is increasing market share through its 100 depots and describes prospects in this division as bright.

On the car and van hire side a tighter fleet and a better mix have helped to turn a substantial loss into a small profit.

The one grey area is Zimbabwe, which last month devalued by 20 per cent. Zimbabwe assets have been written down to reflect this and the resultant debit of £1.7m charged below the line.

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currency to import all the cars it could sell. There are price controls on second-hand car prices too. As a result Kennings is forecasting lower profits from this source, but they will still be "substantial".

Analysts have always treated Zimbabwe profits with caution, not the least because only half can be repatriated. But rising profits in the home market should more than make good any shortfall from this direction and we could be heading for as much as £12m this year. Meanwhile the yield is 8.5 per cent, net assets over 200p a share and the historic and fully-taxed p/e only 7.4. The shares rate a buy.

## Microgen

Deals start next Monday on the Unlisted Securities Market in high-tech microfilm company, Microgen. About 10 per cent of the shares are being placed at 190p, giving the company a market capitaliza-

tion of £5.55m, and a price/earnings ratio on an historic, fully taxed basis of 19.6.

Microgen is number two after National Westminster Bank's Eurocom in the United Kingdom in COM (computer output microfilm) method of high speed recording of computer data miniaturizing material from computer magnetic tape or floppy discs. The market has been growing at about 25 per cent a year and according to Mr Patrick Barbour, the chairman, it is likely to continue to expand at this rate.

Microgen has about 25 per cent of the £1.1m market.

There are two areas of growth for Microgen. Users turning to COM instead of using traditional methods of storing computer material, and of course the growth in computer use. The sharp scarcity value alone should ensure a substantial premium when dealings begin. At some point the plan is to use the USM quote to issue paper.

## £7m for jobless steel workers

By Our Industrial Correspondent

An allocation of almost £7.2m of European Community funds has been granted to redundant British Steel workers in public and private sector.

The money, in the form of European Coal and Steel Community re-education grants, covers 2,448 people, mostly in the West Midlands, Yorkshire, Wales and Scotland.

The Commission said that for those workers who have lost their jobs in private companies, the grants will finance make-up

grants for 480 workers hit by the closure of two mills at the BSC's London Works at Warley, near Birmingham. The mills, taken over by the BSI from Duport in 1981, were closed last August. A large part of the money is to go to workers in Sheffield, where the steel industry has been badly affected.

A total of £450,000 goes to 170 workers from Firth Brown Atlas Works in Sheffield and a small plant in Glasgow.

A further £1.1m has been granted for 480 workers hit by the closure of two mills at the BSC's London Works at Warley, near Birmingham.

## The Wellcome Foundation Limited

Extracts from the review by the Chairman, Mr. A. J. Shepperd, for the year ended 28th August, 1982.

Group Results - Group sales were £593m compared with £500m for the previous year, an increase of 19%. Group profit before tax was £55.1m compared with £50.1m, an advance of 10%. This is somewhat below the increase in sales and reflects the pressure of increased costs during the year.

Finance - The group's finances remain in a strong position. At the year end net borrowings amounted to 25% of shareholders' funds, which compares with 29% for the previous year.

Research and Development - Expenditure during the year amounted to £66.3m, representing 11% of group sales.

Zovirax, the antiviral with a unique mode of action against herpes viruses, had its first major launch last April in the USA. Other formulations of this new product were also introduced in other markets and further introductions are planned over the next few years.

Triactium, a new neuromuscular blocking agent with unique characteristics, will be launched on the market in 1983. Marketing plans are well advanced for the antidepressant 'Wellbutrin' and for 'Flolan' (prostacyclin), which continues to give encouraging results in clinical trials.

A third generation cephalosporin, 'Ceftazoxime', which has a wide spectrum of antibiotic activity, has been licensed from Fujisawa, giving Wellcome marketing rights in the UK and some other markets.

Capital Expenditure - Expenditure during the year was £41m, of which £17m was in the UK. UK projects completed during the year included the new £10m medicinal chemistry laboratories at Beckenham, and new production facilities for the diagnostics business at Dartford.

Overseas, the extension to the pharmaceutical plant in Pakistan was completed, and excellent progress was made in building a new Canadian manufacturing facility in Montreal to replace the existing facilities.

Salient Features	1982	1981
from the accounts	£m	£m
Sales to external customers	592.5	500.3
Exports from the UK	123.4	116.3
Research & development expenditure	66.3	52.0
Profit before taxation	55.1	50.1
Taxation	18.0	17.0
Distributions to shareholders	13.0	10.5
Profit retained in the business	23.6	22.6
Capital expenditure	41.4	40.9
Shareholders' funds	32e2	301.2
Total capital employed	453.0	403.0

Note: The results shown above are an abridged version of the audited accounts which contain an unqualified audit report. They have not yet been delivered to the registrar of companies.

Operations - Wellcome Biotechnology Limited was formed during the year to direct and co-ordinate the group's worldwide business in biological products, both human and veterinary.

The group continues to achieve increased operating efficiencies in its plants, laboratories and offices throughout the world through the introduction of new technologies.

Dr. John Vane, FRS, group director of research and development, shared the 1982 Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work on prostaglandins.

The Wellcome Foundation Limited is an international group of pharmaceutical and chemical companies with headquarters in the United Kingdom. Under the will of Sir Henry Wellcome, all distributions received by the Wellcome Trust, which is the sole shareholder, are applied to the support of medical and veterinary research in universities and hospitals throughout the world.



The Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London NWT 2BP. Tel: 01-387 4477

Stock Exchange Prices
Gilts tumble

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Dec 31, Dealings End, Jan 14, Contango Day, Jan 17, Settlement Day, Jan 24.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Main stock market table with columns for BRITISH FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, and SHIPPING. Includes sub-sections like A-B, C-E, M-N, and T-Z.

Table for OLLAR STOCKS listing various international equities with their respective prices and changes.

Table for ANKS AND DISCOUNTS listing various financial instruments and their values.

Table for MONEY MARKET listing various market rates and exchange rates.

Table for OTHER MARKETS listing prices for various commodities and currencies.

Table for DOLLAR SPOT RATES listing exchange rates for various dollar-denominated currencies.

Table for EURO-DEPOSITS listing interest rates for various European currencies.

Table for GOLD listing gold prices and related market data.

Table for RECENT ISSUES listing newly issued securities and their details.

Table for SHORT-TERM ISSUES listing short-term debt instruments and their terms.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'مركز لامل'

سكازمان للإيجل

APPOINTMENTS

Sun Life Assurance has new chairman

Mr Peter J. Grant has become the chairman of Sun Life Assurance Society following the retirement of Mr Philip G. Walker on December 31, 1982.

Mr R. M. M. Fryor has been appointed as deputy chairman in succession to Mr Grant and Mr Godfrey Agnew as vice-chairman.

Mr Michael Fallis has been made a director of Eagle Star Holdings and Eagle Star Insurance Company.

Mr David Clayman has been appointed president of Esso Africa. Mr Clayman was previously an executive director with Esso Petroleum Company.

Mr John Bailey, sales and marketing director of ERF, Britain's only independent manufacturer of heavy goods vehicles, has joined the company's main board.

Mr B. Asser, Mr K. Mason, Mr J. Herbert and Mr S. Mitchell have been appointed managers of foreign currency brokers Guy Butler International.

Mr P.D. Allen, managing director, Operations-Strip Products Group-BSC, has joined the board of Benzole Producers and will be nominated as a director of Benzole Marketing Company.

Mr Peter H. Finchbeck who has severed his connection with the British Steel Corporation has resigned from the board of Benzole Producers.

Mr Gordon Robinson has been appointed national chairman of The Institute of Marketing.

Mr Anthony V Eland has become assistant director of Close Brothers.

Mr William S. Morrison has been appointed chairman and Mr R. K. Satter managing director of Plascoat International.

Mr Morrison is managing director of ACI Europe (UK) the parent company of Plascoat International.

Mr C. M. Barton has been appointed a director of Alexander Howden Underwriting.

Frances Williams analyses the background to the sterling crisis

The pound: decline and fall of an overvalued currency

As the sterling crisis deepened yesterday, with base rates rising to 11 per cent and the pound falling close to an all time low against the dollar, few in the foreign exchange markets were prepared even to guess at where sterling's slide might end.

The change in sentiment towards sterling has been abrupt, complete and devastating. Suddenly the pound seems to have nothing going for it. All the risks, foreign exchange traders have decided, are on the down side.

Since mid-November the pound has plunged by nearly 12 per cent on average against other leading currencies. The fall against the dollar, itself weakening over this period, has been confined to 4 per cent or so.

But the drop against the Deutsche mark has been more than 13 per cent and against the yen an astonishing, though in many ways welcome, 18 per cent.

Yet many economists believe that on fundamental economic grounds the pound remains substantially overvalued. To restore levels of competitiveness prevailing at the end of 1977, for instance, the stock-broking firm of James Capel calculates that the pound would have to fall a further 8 per cent against the dollar to \$1.46, more than 20 per cent against the Deutsche mark to DM 2.94, and approaching 25 per cent against the yen to ¥ 274.

Since sterling began its meteoric and damaging ascent in 1979 economists have been pointing out that the currency was overvalued, but foreign exchange markets tend to look at economic fundamentals only when these reinforce other factors.

In 1979 and 1980 the markets were mesmerized by Britain's North Sea oil riches, high interest rates and enthusiasm for Mrs Thatcher's newly introduced but untried monetarist economic policies. Now they are obsessed by the weak state of the oil market, Britain's disappearing trade surplus, and the prospect of a general election this year with an unknown but significant risk of a Labour government committed to devaluation and reimposition of exchange controls.

Long term capital outflows from the United Kingdom are at record levels and have accelerated significantly since last autumn as both foreigners and British companies and savings institutions have pushed their money abroad. Mr Tim Congdon, of stockbrokers Messels, estimates that the net outflow is now about £1,000m a month, compared with around £600m a month in the first nine months of last year.

Some analysts believe these flows could rise to £2,000m to £3,000m a month before the election. The problem is that sterling is seen as having only one way to go. Oil prices at best may remain stable, at worst fall sharply - but no one expects them to rise.

STERLING'S DECLINE (Since October)

Table with 3 columns: Sterling's value, today, and devaluation. Rows include Int'l Index, Fr Franc, German mark, Jap yen, Swiss franc, and US dollar.

Similarly the outcome of a general election may be no change if Mrs Thatcher wins, or a change for the worse, in the market's eyes, if Labour does.

Add to that the overvaluation suggested by economic fundamentals and the countervailing attractions of investments in, say, Germany and Japan, where fundamentals point to currency appreciation, and the thumbs-down vote for sterling becomes irresistible.

All this is deeply worrying for the Government, which faces the possibility that its economic strategy is heading for the rocks in the run-up to the election. The pound's fall has now passed the 10 per cent mark which Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser, has said would count as a major change-calling into question the Treasury's November predic-

tion of rough balance in 1983, which was then considered so gloomy as to help precipitate the November collapse of sterling.

Mr Gavyn Davies, of Simon and Coates, estimates that a 10 per cent depreciation could worsen the current account by a further £1,000m this year, though after 12 to 18 months the balance will begin to improve as exports expand and imports fall back in response.

On the brighter side, a 10 per cent depreciation will produce marginally more growth of order 1/2 per cent (though most of the benefits will come through on profits rather than higher output) and raise government revenues, partly through raising the sterling value of North Sea oil.

There is now no doubt, however, that officials and ministers alike, even those who felt the pound was previously overvalued, believe the present fall has gone far enough. But the Government's options are limited.

The 1 per cent rise in base rates just announced may stem some pressure for a whole but there is considerable doubt on whether its effects will persist for long. At the same time, it is a severe blow for companies at home and will tend to set back recovery from the recession.

There is growing pressure to prop up the pound from the reserves, rather than raising interest rates further on the grounds that political uncertainty, not interest rate differentials, is the main cause of sterling's weakness.

In its free market principles, for all its freedom market, may be forced to steady market nerves by declaring its determination to defend sterling at present levels.

C. Gordon Tether

Real worry about Bank appointment

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, is over-reacting to the statements by Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the next governor of the Bank of England, about the attitude he will adopt to the sterling exchange rate issue.

It is simply not open to the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street to go into open revolt against the government of the day. The real objection to the appointment of a banker to this crucial post in the nation's economic management system lies elsewhere. It consists in the abundant evidence that governors so recruited find it almost impossible to treat the national interest - rather than that of the City - as paramount in the performance of their functions.

Mr Hugh Dalton, the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer responsible for the legislation that nationalized the Bank shortly after the Second World War, established clearly at the start what his relationship with Westminster would be under the new set-up - the Treasury's "creature".

Some other central banks - notably Germany's - have insisted that they had a duty to preserve the currency, which gave them a constitutional right to over rule any governmental decisions that threatened to undermine monetary stability. But, since nationalization, Threadneedle Street, has never made such claims.

If, therefore, a future Labour government wanted to devalue the pound substantially, the Bank would have absolutely no justification for refusing to cooperate.

It is, as Mr Leigh-Pemberton asserted in his controversial pronouncement, a prime duty of the governor to protect the currency. And, this being so, he would be entitled, as he put it, "to advise the Government of the consequences of such a devaluation and to resist it if, by that, he meant arguing against it." But he could not possibly veto such a proposal without forfeiting his right to remain governor of the Bank.

Companies look overseas for profits

British manufacturing companies already earn more than half their pre-tax profits overseas. If sterling's decline is not reversed this figure will rise with oil companies and mechanical engineers at the forefront of those benefiting.

Last year 43 per cent of British manufacturers' pre-tax earnings came from home markets and 57 per cent from abroad, according to brokers Hoare Govett. This year they forecast a 44/56 percentage split, unless sterling stays at these low levels for some months.

But only some of the improvement in overseas profits is from real benefits in trading. Most of the rise resulting from sterling's fall would come from

translation of overseas profits when the balance sheet is consolidated. The next crucial date for these "cosmetic" benefits to be obtained is the popular March 31 year end.

Oil companies which will benefit from the translation of North Sea oil earnings are Lesmo and British. But the sector with the largest percentages of overseas exports are mechanical engineering - 33 per cent - and electricals - 24 per cent.

ELECTRICALS: Leading companies in this sector to gain, listed by Grieseson, Grant, and Racal, Cable & Wireless, GEC, Plessey, and STC. Small companies are Eurotherm, Dohler, Vinten and GEL.

ENGINEERS: Dobson Park's overseas margins on machine tools, Dewy's export orders on mining equipment could improve.

Greater competitiveness against European companies and in United States markets could help Laird, Simon, GKN, Smiths, and Weir Group. Babcock has a significant US operation, as does Hawker Siddeley. Engineering groups have been at a disadvantage, while sterling was strong against the Deutsche mark in particular.

FOOD: Unilever earns a large proportion of its profits in overseas markets - more than 60 per cent. Northern Foods has large United States interests, and 27 per cent of Tate & Lyle's trading profits came from North

America. United Biscuits usually earns more than 35 per cent of profits across the Atlantic.

TEXTILES: Dawson's total exports are about 50 per cent or more of sales. Coats Patons' profit largely arises overseas - but it is exposed to weak South American economies. Courtalds makes more than half of its sales overseas as does Tootal.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PHARMACEUTICAL: Glaxo's business is largely overseas, as is Beecham's Reckitt & Colman, Fisons and Smith & Nephew benefit to a lesser extent.

Sally White

Large financial table with multiple columns containing data for various companies and financial instruments, including 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds' and 'Insurance Bonds and Funds'.

CTSB lifts profits by 34 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent Central Trustee Savings Bank (CTSB), the wholesale banking arm of the Trustee Savings Bank group, lifted pretax profits from £1.6m to £16.9m in the year to November 20, an increase of 34 per cent.

MARKET SUMMARY Gilts take a tumble but close above worst

Gilts suffered the worst setback in several months as stock tumbled by nearly £3m in places after the latest fall in sterling on the foreign exchange. Only the late news of a 1 per cent rise in bank base rates to 11 per cent offered investors any crumb of comfort, with prices closing above their worst levels.

Half-year dip at Hogg Robinson

By Gareth David Hogg Robinson Group Half-year to 30.9.82 Pretax profit £2.79m (£2.11m) Turnover £26.28m (£23.59m) Dividend 10p down 3p Dividend payable 51.38p

England drown in sea of jingoism

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Sydney Had England batted and fielded half as well as they bowled they would have beaten Australia comfortably in their first match in the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup here yesterday. Instead they lost by 31 runs, being dismissed for 149 when needing 181 to win.

Coutts & Co. announce that their Base Rate is increased from 10% to 11% per annum with effect from the 12th January, 1983 until further notice.

WALL STREET Table with columns for various stocks and their prices, including AMF Inc, Allied Chem, and others.

National Westminster PLC NatWest announces that with effect from Wednesday, 12th January, 1983, its Base Rate is increased from 10% to 11% per annum.

Canadian Prices Table listing various Canadian stocks and their prices.

Before the crash: Taylor celebrates as Thomson is bowled by Miller. Marks endured doggedly; Willis went first ball. Cowans slogged. It was all over by 10 o'clock, one's head swimming and ringing with the inordinance of it all.

Indians launched by Patil's pyrotechnics

Peshwar (Reuters) - Sandip Patil scored a century before lunch to transform the Indian three-day match against the North-West Frontier province into a rout.

Pilgrims outclassed

Repton Pilgrims, old boys of Repton School in Derbyshire, returned to London yesterday after a month-long trip to Melbourne.

McKinney's second victory in World Cup

Davos (Reuters) - Tamara McKinney, of the United States, won her second World Cup slalom of the season yesterday ahead of the Swiss star Erika Hess.

Zurbriggen soars to the top of the standings

Adelboden, Switzerland (Reuters) - Pirmin Zurbriggen went to the top of the World Cup standings when he won a giant slalom on the Tignes-Val d'Isère.

Awesome power of the Navratilova express

Landover, Maryland (Reuters) - Martina Navratilova produced another awesome display of powerful tennis to crush the West German, Sylvia Hanika, 6-1, 6-1 in the final of the Maryland Open.

Petrol bombers protest over Mitton

Archfield (Associated Press) - Play during the Christmas season here yesterday was disrupted after anti-apartheid demonstrators threw explosives - tennis balls full of petrol - on the court.

Hill Samuel Base Rate With effect from the close of business on January 12, 1983, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be increased from 10 per cent to 11 per cent per annum.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited The Over-the-Counter Market Table with columns for various stocks and their prices.

Arabic text at the bottom of the page: مکتب الامارات



FOOTBALL: EVERTON SET UP EXCHANGE DEAL

Cup match could be Curran's last for United

Terry Curran told he is playing his last game for Sheffield Wednesday in their FA Cup third round replay at Stoke tonight.

Curran's one desire is to play for Manchester City. City's one desire is to get defender Bond, who has a thigh strain.



Ross (left) of Everton prepares to drop down two divisions; Chamberlain, of Stoke prepare to return to action against Sheffield United.

ICE HOCKEY Europe's influence on the US game

New York (AP) - Bengt Gustafsson was busy getting dressed in the Washington Capitals locker room after his team had defeated the New York Rangers in a recent National Hockey League game.

SQUASH RACKETS Briars breaks out of Alauddin's web

From Richard Eaton, Karachi. Gawain Briars, the British champion from Nottingham, reached the semi-final of the Pakistan Open Championship, sponsored by Handard, at the first attempt here yesterday.



Briars: taken by surprise.

Sunday game for Vetch Field Breitner to retire at end of season

The Football League have given Swansea City permission to switch their First Division home game against Watford from Saturday, February 5 to Sunday, February 6.

February 11 and County hope that the extra pre-match entertainment will bring in the crowds to Edgely Park.

Boon (Ruiter) - Paul Breitner, the Bayern Munich midfielder player and former captain of the West German national side, announced yesterday that he would retire at the end of the season.

Overath. He moved to Real Madrid the same year but after winning two Spanish League championships returned to the Bundesliga in 1977 with Eintracht Braunschweig.

For once, however, Breitner was unsuccessful and he rejoined Bayern the following season. In their colours he collected a trophy every year with the exception of 1979.



'Psychological' injury. Genoa (AP) - Trevor Francis (above), the England forward who is with the Italian club, Sampdoria, has fully recovered from his thigh strain.

Coventry City's Highfield Road ground, the first all-seater stadium in English football, could have standing spectators again soon.

Coventry's standing invitation. Coventry City's Highfield Road ground, the first all-seater stadium in English football, could have standing spectators again soon.

Whiteside ruled out. Manchester United's 17-year-old forward Norman Whiteside, has been ruled out of the Northern Ireland squad for next Tuesday's European youth championship.

Fixtures for today. FA Cup Third round replays: Chelsea v Watford; Manchester City v Sunderland; Newcastle United v Brighton; Stoke City v Bradford City.

SNOKER White well out of touch

Jimmy White lost in the first round of the £65,000 Lada Classic at Warrington to David Taylor yesterday. Despite winning the first frame with a brown to black clearance White could not find his form and Taylor took full advantage to take the next three frames.

IN BRIEF Ganley pulls out of squac

Chris Ganley, the Fulham back, withdrew yesterday from the Great Britain rugby league under-24 squad for the match against France at Carpentras on Sunday.

BOXING Uganda will hold the eighth Africa amateur boxing championship

Uganda will hold the eighth Africa amateur boxing championship in July. Uganda officials yesterday. It will be the second the Ugandaans will have hosted championship.

MOTOR SPORT Rutter takes top award

Tony Rutter, the TT Formula Two motor cycle world champion, was presented with the Autocycle Union's top award in London yesterday.

SNOW REPORTS

Table with columns: Location, Depth (cm), Conditions, Weather, and Wind speed. Locations include Andermatt, Arzberg, Arosa, Grindelwald, Ischgl, La Plagne, Mittern, Niederau, St. Anton, and Seefeld.

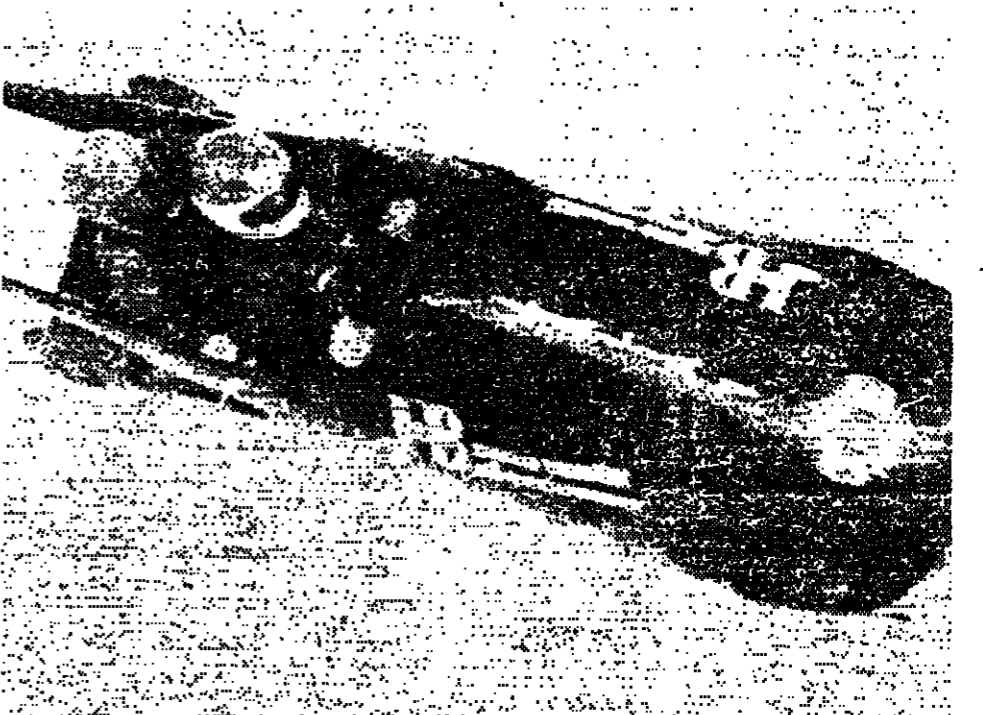
FOR THE RECORD

Table with columns: Event, Date, Winner, and Time. Events include Football (Switzerland v France), Rugby Union (Hospital Cup), and Tennis (Auckland Grand Prix).

BOSLEIGH: DAY OF WORLD CUP WOE Head injury to brakeman ends Britain's hopes of a medal

From Chris Moore, Cervinia. It was a day of disaster for Britain's bobsleigh team here yesterday. Their hopes of a medal in the first World Cup disappeared after Peter Bruggan, their No. 1 brakeman, was injured in the opening run.

ICE HOCKEY NATIONAL LEAGUE: New Jersey Devils 6, Quebec Nordiques 2



The Italians, who are dominating the championship, on their way to a track record of 9.37sec.



Executive Appointments

Institute for Marine Environmental Research
Director
Plymouth up to £22,261

Applications are invited for the post of Director which will become vacant in 1983 on the retirement of the present Director, Mr R S Glover. The Institute was established in 1970. It carries out research on the structure, processes and functions of marine ecosystems, with emphasis on a strong multi-disciplinary approach. The principal investigations are on the ecology of estuaries and shelf seas, oceanic plankton and the effects of natural stress and pollution on marine organisms. Simulation modelling and the development of instrumentation are also important aspects of the programme.

Natural Environment Research Council

Director General Services Division
£19,750+
Re-Advertisement

The Commission for Racial Equality has a vacancy for a Director. The person appointed will be responsible for the work of his or her Division and will play a full part in preparing policy recommendations to the Commission on a wide range of issues in race relations.

The Commission is looking for someone with professional expertise in management and a commitment to the cause of equal opportunity.

The CRE is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex, marital status or disability.

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal, Personnel Section, Commission for Racial Equality, Elliot House, 10/12 Allington Street, London SW1. Closing date for applications 31 January 1983.

THE COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

The Director of the National Coaching Foundation

The Sports Council intends to appoint a Director of the newly-created National Coaching Foundation to be based at the 'College of Sport' at Loughborough. The Director will be responsible for the development of the network throughout the UK and for the construction and promotion of programmes for coaches of sports at national level and below, and for disseminating information to coaches.

THE SPORTS COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF UKIAS

The United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service is the largest organisation serving the immigrants against immigration decisions made by the Home Office with eleven offices throughout the country. We require a Director from 1 June, 1983, who will be responsible for the overall organisation of the Service with particular reference to its public presentation.

RECENTLY QUALIFIED IN BUSINESS STUDIES?

SWI, International Public Relations organisation offers an ideal opportunity for a recent Business Graduate with commercial qualifications to be responsible for business development.

Residential property / Baron Phillips

Building your own dream home

Building your own home - an activity which seldom attracts attention - appears to be on the increase, as people strive to save themselves money and create a home they actually want to live in.

Over the years, of course, there are thousands of proud home owners who have rolled up their sleeves and got stuck in with trowel and plumb-line to produce their ideal house.

Mr Malcolm Bission, who is secretary of the management group, said of the Newquay project: 'The idea is that if we put our own labour in, we can build the properties at a much lower cost than if a professional builder were involved.'

Despite having offices in other parts of the country, self-build seems particularly popular in the South-west. MWT has been involved in other schemes on the Isles of Scilly, where the Duchy of Cornwall made land available for the eight-home project, and a ten-house scheme was completed last year at St Austell, Devon.

The company says it is involved in a further Cornish scheme where work is about to start on 12 bungalows. One of the biggest problems in undertaking a self-build project is ensuring you get the right amount of materials when you need them, as well as negotiating contracts over the use of equipment.

Mr Malcolm Bission, who is secretary of the management group, said of the Newquay project: 'The idea is that if we put our own labour in, we can build the properties at a much lower cost than if a professional builder were involved.'

Having failed to reach its reserve at auction, the Renaissance-style Rhinefield, near Brockenhurst, Hampshire, has now been sold by Knight Frank & Rutley in conjunction with John Jeffrey & Son for around £500,000.

Country Properties

Humberts

Somerset 1 1/2 acres
View of 4 miles, Sherborne 2 miles (Waterloo 2 hours)
A charming hamstone and tiled octagonal house in a quiet outstanding position with views over surrounding countryside.

Lane Fox & Partners

WILTSHIRE/HAMPSHIRE BORDER
Wootton Bassett 15 miles, Salisbury 11 miles
A delightful early Georgian Rectory of outstanding quality.

NEW EXECUTIVE HOUSES

Prices from £110,000
FREEHOLD
New Executive House
GIDDY & GIDDY
11/13 Queen Street, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 2JL

REIGATE HILL SURREY

In quiet exclusive cul-de-sac, fine views 1 mile to E, main station two minutes walk. 4 bed, 2 reception rooms, large garage, swimming pool, landscaped garden. £82,500 inc carpets, etc.

PHANJIRAWAN

Three roomed bungalow in quiet residential area, 2 miles from station, 10 mins to town. Large garden, swimming pool, landscaped garden. £95,000

Northern Counties Housing Association

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Northern Counties is a registered housing association with over 2,000 properties in management, operating centrally from Manchester and five further regional offices in the Northwest and Northeast of England.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY

LIVING HISTORY!
100 year old Georgian house in prime location, 2 miles from town. Large garden, swimming pool, landscaped garden. £1,200,000

Blackheath Elliot Vale

Superb 10th century house, remaining original features, 200 year old garden, 2 miles from town. Large garden, swimming pool, landscaped garden. £1,500,000

MARKHAM SQUARE

6 bed semi period house, double reception room, dining room, large garden. £1,200,000

WANDSWORTH COMMON

Large Victorian house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 reception rooms. £1,500,000

LONDON FLATS

PENTHOUSE HIGHGATE WEST HILL N6

A magnificent 4,000 sq ft Split Level 'Hollywood Style' penthouse in 3, small ultra modern luxury flats, on the award winning 'West Hill Park' development, on the edge of Kensington, only 4 miles from Central London.

PROPER TOILET

ABSOLUTELY SUPERB
Two bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 reception rooms. £1,200,000

KENNINGTON PERIOD

Superb Victorian house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 reception rooms. £1,500,000

COUNTRY FLATS

MADEIRA HEAD, impressive 6 bed house, 2 miles from town. Large garden, swimming pool, landscaped garden. £1,200,000

COUNTRY PROPERTY

SCOTLAND, Perthshire, Black Mt. 100 year old stone house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 reception rooms. £1,500,000

On the instructions of British Rail Investments Limited
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN THE HOTEL & LICENSED TRADES.
For sale by public tender.
A number of superior hotels in London are part of a unique portfolio of 21 prestigious hotels in prime sites throughout England and Scotland being offered for sale on the open market.
All are famous and well established concerns in prime city centre positions or popular tourist areas; many are listed as being of architectural and historic interest.
The majority of these hotels are close to British Rail stations in Central London and other major cities in the United Kingdom; others form magnificent country estates with private golf courses.
The hotels vary in size from 50 to 350 bedrooms, around 3000 in total, and are available individually in groups, or as an entire portfolio.
CLOSING DATE FOR ALL TENDERS 14TH FEBRUARY 1983
THE GROSVENOR HOTEL, LONDON SW1. Adjoining Victoria Station, with 350 bedrooms.
OTHER HOTELS FOR SALE:
CHARING CROSS HOTEL, London WC2
GREAT WESTERN ROYAL HOTEL, London W2
QUEEN'S HOTEL, Leeds
ROYAL STATION HOTEL, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear
ROYAL STATION HOTEL, Kingston upon Hull, Humberside
GRAND HOTEL, Harrogate, Cleveland
ROYAL STATION HOTEL, York
MIDLAND HOTEL, Manchester
ADELPHI HOTEL, Liverpool, Merseyside
GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire
WELCOMBE HOTEL, Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire
MANOR HOUSE HOTEL, Morecambe, Lancashire
TREGENNA CASTLE HOTEL, St. Ives, Cornwall
CENTRAL HOTEL, Glasgow, Scotland
NORTH BRITISH HOTEL, Glasgow, Scotland
STATION HOTEL, Inverness, Scotland
STATION HOTEL, Perth, Scotland
STATION HOTEL, Aberdeen, Scotland
LOCHALSH HOTEL, Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross-shire
TURNBERRY HOTEL, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Preliminary sale particulars detailing tenure etc. available from:
DRUCE & CO. JOINT SOLE AGENTS CHRISTIE & CO.

# La crème de la crème

## GOOD RELATIONS GROUP plc

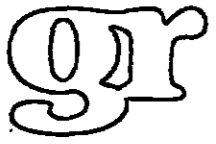
Due to its dynamic growth rate, Britain's leading group of Public Relations Consultants currently has vacancies for the following staff:

### SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Secretary required for Managing Director of the Design and Production Division. You will be around 25 with excellent secretarial skills including audio typing; a methodical self-starter able to work under pressure with a good memory and friendly personality. This is a responsible position with lots of variety and client contact.

### RECEPTIONIST

An intelligent, well-presented and well-spoken individual is sought to work as part of a team alongside our other receptionists in our WCI premises. In addition to answering the switchboard, there are many other duties associated with the effective management of this busy reception area and candidates without relevant experience will not be considered suitable. Necessary qualities include a mature, confident and friendly personality, good organising abilities, together with immaculate grooming and self-presentation.



If you feel you have the necessary qualities and experience for either of the above positions, please write enclosing a CV, to Julia Stevenson, Good Relations Group plc, 28 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EG.

## CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
Tel: 01-583 3588 or 01-583 3576  
Telex 897374

Senior appointment with scope for promotion to Partnership Administrator



### P.A./SECRETARY TO SENIOR PARTNER

Mayfair £7,000-£8,000

#### EXPANDING FIRM OF ARCHITECTS

Our client, a fast growing firm of architects with a 50% commercial / 50% residential practice, requires a well-educated, polished secretary, aged 30-40, with several years senior level experience, preferably in a similar environment. While shorthand would be an advantage for taking notes, correspondence is on audio or delegated. Main responsibility will be day to day office management and financial administration, including salaries, expenses and book-keeping to trial balance. Successful applicant will be able to work on own initiative, take decisions, keep informed on all work in progress within the firm and will accompany the Senior Partner to client and planning meetings. Initial salary £7,000-£8,000 with prospects of increased responsibility and remuneration. Applications in strict confidence, under reference PAA573/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (Recruitment Consultants), 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. Tel: 01-583 3588 or 01-583 3576

## Secretary to Director

LONDON W1 £8,715

We require an experienced and well qualified Senior Secretary to work for the Director of Exploration, based in our Marble Arch offices, London W1.

This is an extremely busy and involved post, and calls for commitment on the mature and responsible personality. As well as usual secretarial duties, the job holder will supervise an Assistant Secretary and the part time services of a filing clerk.

Applicants should have excellent shorthand and typing speeds and word processing experience would be an advantage, although training would be given.

Please apply in writing giving full details of age, experience and qualifications together with current shorthand speeds and present salary, quoting reference REA/90037 3/T, to: Paula Rock, Personnel Officer (Secretary), British Gas, 59 Brynston Street, London W1A 2AZ.

Closing date for applications: 21st January 1983.

BRITISH GAS

## SECRETARIES

### SAUDI ARABIA

£10,500 p.a. after tax

Aramco, the world's largest oil and gas producing company is based in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, and employs over four thousand British Expatriates in well established company townships.

The financial rewards are those you would expect from a major international organization and the savings opportunities are exceptional compared to the United Kingdom. Offices are modern and well-equipped and low-rental, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, as is free medical care. Sports and recreational facilities are excellent and include company beaches, swimming pools, cinema, theatre, libraries, TV and radio, tennis, squash, etc.

Indefinite term single status contracts offer stability and job security and Aramco provides annual return airfares. You must be able to type at 55 net w.p.m. with 85 percent accuracy and take

shorthand at 90 net w.p.m. with 95 percent accuracy. Tests are conducted to confirm your speed prior to formal interview. In general the ideal age for these positions has been shown to be from 25 to 40.

If you would like to be considered for one of these positions write to PMC Management Services, International Recruitment, Selection and Search, 5-7 East Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 5LF or P.O. Box 39, 10-12 Hommslow Gardens, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW3 5LA quoting ref: T/12/1/546. Freephone 0848.



ARAMCO



PMC

### ADMINISTRATIVE

PA/SECRETARY £8,000 + BONUS 25-30 YEARS

A progressive and growing company in the City of London is seeking a PA/Secretary to assist the Managing Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties and will be required to type at 55 net w.p.m. with 85% accuracy. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary and bonus. Applications should be sent to: Personnel Manager, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 1JH.

YOUNG SECRETARY NORTHOLT - £7,000

A major multi-national company is seeking a Young Secretary to assist the Managing Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties and will be required to type at 55 net w.p.m. with 85% accuracy. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary and bonus. Applications should be sent to: Personnel Manager, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 1JH.

499-9175

MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants 10 Haverhill Square, London W1T

## CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Applications are invited for:

### SOCIAL SECRETARY HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The Social Secretary ensures the effective administration of the High Commission's social and cultural activities. Duties include the organization and execution of all types of social events, luncheons and dinner parties.

Qualifications include a good knowledge of British, British institutions and protocol. An ability to deal effectively with people at all levels with tact and discretion. A high standard of typing, good handwriting and previous secretarial/administrative or secretarial/representative experience, or other related experience.

Starting salary will range from £7,608 p.a. to £8,136 p.a. depending on experience and qualifications with annual increments to a maximum of £8,664.

Additional benefits include: Lunchroom Allowance £168 p.a., Annual Leave 20 days, Statutory Holidays 11 days.

Application forms and further details (quoting Ref: 83/4/18) should be obtained from:

Canadian High Commission Personnel Division Macdonald House 1 Grosvenor Square London W1X 0AB Telephone: 01-629 941/92 ext 687

Completed application forms together with a covering letter including the names and addresses of two referees should be returned to the above address.

## THE BEST ADVERTISING AGENCY IN LONDON WANTS THE BEST SECRETARIES IN TOWN

Deputy MD needs a discreet right hand (25+). You must know the Advertising Business, be able to cope in all situations, enjoy running the office, have a sense of humour. Good education and excellent skills (typing and shorthand) - we take for granted. Plenty of involvement.

Company Secretary needs a very professional, confident Secretary (25-35). Chance to help with all aspects of work. Again excellent skills are essential, legal exp. not necessary.

Adaptable self-motivated Secretary (21+) needed to look after large team in our Creative Dept. If you have a similar background that helps. Accurate typing a must and shorthand extremely useful.

THE RIGHT SALARIES WILL BE PAID TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE Telephone Rosemary Howgill on 01-388 2424

## SENIOR SECRETARY

Required by partner of professional firm located in The Strand.

Ideally applicant should be aged 28+ with good formal skills and the ability to deal with people at all levels. In return we offer pleasant working conditions, a 4 weeks holiday, travel allowance, interest free season ticket loan and a bi-annual bonus.

Total emoluments will be commensurate with age and experience but it is envisaged that they will exceed £7000 per annum. Please telephone Christine Wellings on: 01-836 1221 (No agencies)

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

has an immediate vacancy for a COMMITTEE SECRETARY (25+) circa £8,500 pa.

We want an experienced Secretary, possibly a graduate, who possesses good organizational and administrative skills, and who must be seeking that job which gives her total responsibility from A-Z. Essential in taking minutes at Board or Committee level and confident also to good secretarial skills are other requirements for the administrative co-ordination of several important Committees administered by the Royal College.

10am - 5pm 4 weeks holiday Free 3 courses lunches

Attractive offices overlooking Regent's Park, 3 mins walk from Great Portland Street Underground station. Salaries subject to annual and cost of living reviews according to age and experience on University scale.

Please write with cv or telephone the Office Manager, R.C.P., 11 St. Andrew's Place, London NW1 4LE. Tel: 935 1174.

## A new opportunity £8,500

A major international merchant bank has recently opened a new London office and seeks a PA Secretary to that general manager. He is keen to delegate and needs a well organized confident person to run his days smoothly. Beautiful offices, mortgage subsidy and 21 a day LV's.

SWT Senior Secretary £8,200 Our client a large international company seeks a mature PA Secretary to their managing director. You should possess a diplomatic discreet manner and be very socially confident to take at all levels. 60 wpm audio ability, essential. Own office.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

## ADVERTISING AGENCY PA + £9,000

The Chief Executive of a thriving West End Advertising Agency needs more than just a PA with 100/60 speeds. He wants a person who will look after everything, from security to printing, from the telephone to the office. You should also enjoy working as part of a small team. Speeds 100/60 wpm required.

Ring 585 3535

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants 173 New Broad Street, W1P 0RQ (01-583 3588)

## GRADUATE SEC/RECEPTIONIST

First class typing and shorthand. 20% language advantages. £5,500. Call Louise Marrow 01-242-1925

## SYNERGY

PUBLISHING TO £8,000 An unusual opportunity to become PA to the director of a well-established, successful publishing company. Your function will include involvement in the entire publishing process as well as the selection and production of new manuscripts, to work with authors and editors. You will carry out basic research duties. See internal ad 50/100 w.p.m.

TELEVISION TO £5,250 There is scope to become totally involved in the television industry and to work for a leading company. You will be responsible for the production and editing of television programmes. You will be required to travel extensively. See internal ad 55/55 w.p.m.

BANKING TO £7,000 + MORTGAGE A mature, experienced person is sought for an important position in a leading bank. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the bank's operations. You will be required to travel extensively. See internal ad 55/55 w.p.m.

TRAINER SEC (no shorthand) TO £4,700 (+ 3 rises in 1st year) We are a leading bank and are looking for a mature, experienced person to train and supervise a team of secretaries. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the bank's operations. You will be required to travel extensively. See internal ad 55/55 w.p.m.

SYNERGY the recruitment consultancy 01-637 8533

## ESTATE AGENTS £7,000

This prestigious firm of Estate Agents are looking for a young bright secretary to work in their London Residential Department. Age 21+. Speeds 100/60.

BANKING £6,500-£7,000+MORT A young secretary with two years experience is needed to work in this successful American Merchant Bank. French would be useful but not essential. Age 21+. Speeds 100/60.

Angela Mortimer Ltd Recruitment Consultants 286 Finsbury 629 9686

## RECENTLY QUALIFIED IN BUSINESS STUDIES?

SWT International Public Relations organisation offers an ideal opportunity for a recently qualified person with a good knowledge of business studies to work in our London office. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties and will be required to type at 55 net w.p.m. with 85% accuracy. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary and bonus. Applications should be sent to: Personnel Manager, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 1JH.

ESTATE AGENTS £7,000 The small City office of this prestigious firm requires a capable PA/SEC aged 21-24 to work closely for their Senior Assistant, although you would also have considerable involvement in the commercial investment side of the business. This is a busy and interesting position for which you will be well rewarded, have a good educational background and a sense of humour. You should also enjoy working as part of a small team. Speeds 100/60 wpm required.

Ring 585 3535

## Crone Corhill

Recruitment Consultants 303 High Road, Westbury 1640 221.

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required by Agency Manager of a leading W1 London firm of Chartered Surveyors. The ideal person should be articulate, personable and able to deal with a wide range of clients. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the agency's operations. You will be required to travel extensively. See internal ad 55/55 w.p.m.

Call C. R. Robinson, Esq., Recruitment Consultants, 303 High Road, Westbury 1640 221.

## EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA

Required for Finance Director based in central W1 office. Excellent shorthand and typing essential. Salary negotiable. Applications with full cv to be sent to: 01-637 8533.

## PA to Finance Director

Good shorthand and 25-30 w.p.m. typing. Excellent shorthand and typing essential. Salary negotiable. Applications with full cv to be sent to: 01-637 8533.

## EXECUTIVE P.A.

£8,000

We are a well established personnel consultancy concerned with the careers of Directors and Senior Executives.

We need an organised person who can help maintain and develop our close relationship with corporate clients and so must be socially and intellectually comfortable with senior people.

Previous commercial or industrial experience is essential and the person is unlikely to be less than 30 years old.

Contact Jill Carew - Director

Percy COUTTS & CO. LTD 01-839 2271 25 Whitehall, London SW1.

## Retail Consortium Secretary to Director General

The Retail Consortium represents over 90% of retailers in the UK and is actively involved in the rest of Europe. As Secretary to the Director General, you will be involved in all the activities. As a member of an enthusiastic, hard working team. You will be around 30 years of age with several years experience of working at a senior management level. A proven ability to organise and work on your own initiative is required. Your shorthand and typing will be first class and fluency in one foreign language is desirable.

Please write enclosing your curriculum vitae to the Director General personally at the Retail Consortiums Palladium House, 1 Argyll Street, London W1V 2LH.

## SECRETARY/LINGUISTS

London Head of U.S. company's European/Middle East/African operation requires mid-career Secretary/P.A. with FRENCH and SPANISH (and ideally ITALIAN, German, Russian who enjoys a variety of tasks and who has done English shorthand. £7,000 plus free P.A. and car. Full training will be given.

You must have fast, accurate typing, excellent written and communication skills with any EMB Business Studies and living locally. This is not a secretarial appointment.

A high level of commitment will be rewarded with a good salary and an excellent working environment in this expanding company. Please send a hand-written letter and typed CV to: Jane McKelvey, Independent Personnel Management, 38 Windsor Road, Widdington, Middlesex TW11 0SP

## SPECIALIST CONSULTANCY WEST END £9,000

We are a young firm based near Green Park and are looking for an experienced Secretary/PA. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties and will be required to type at 55 net w.p.m. with 85% accuracy. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary and bonus. Applications should be sent to: Personnel Manager, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 1JH.

Young Secretary/RECEPTIONIST with English shorthand and general level. A proven ability to organise and work on your own initiative is required. Your shorthand and typing will be first class and fluency in one foreign language is desirable.

Please write enclosing your curriculum vitae to the Director General personally at the Retail Consortiums Palladium House, 1 Argyll Street, London W1V 2LH.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES 22 Charing Cross Rd, WC2R 3EJ 01-436 29445 (Recruitment Consultants)

## YOUNG BANKING SEC. £7,000 neg + Mortgage and Bonus

If you are a young person who needs a new challenge then this is the ideal opportunity. We are a leading bank and are looking for a young person to work in our London office. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative duties and will be required to type at 55 net w.p.m. with 85% accuracy. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary and bonus. Applications should be sent to: Personnel Manager, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 1JH.

Senior Legal Secretary to Consultant (sh & audio) - 'conveyancing' 25-35 £7,200 neg. + to sal. rev. + bonus An excellent opening here for a bright, mature Secretary (with min 1 yr conveyancing exp) when you join this firm, leading conveyancing firm of Solicitors close to City. Working for a Consultant (who is typing 80+) a sound education to O/A level standard is also necessary to give you the strength to take on the extra responsibility needed. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits and pension options. Please contact Lynn Robinson, Personnel Consultant, 404 4933 or 408 9955

Underwriters Well spoken and presented Secretary to a leading Director and a main Board Director of a great insurance underwriting agency. An exciting position where you will run the office side of the operation and deal with the office. Salary to £7,500. Near-Finchley. Call Angela Mortimer Ltd 629 9686

## SECRETARY TO DISPLAY MANAGER

Stanmore £6,100

If you've got an eye for detail coupled to good secretarial skills, then you'll be the perfect person for the job for you at their busy, lively office in Stanmore.

You'll be responsible for checking that the prices and spelling are correct on our display material, liaising with the display company and with our store managers. This involves a lot of telephone work and keeping to deadlines. You should be a good organizer, have a high standard of personal presentation and possess a certain driving licence.

You should have a good educational background, particularly in English grammar, lots of common sense and initiative as well as a willingness to become thoroughly involved in the job. For someone looking for a challenging career with a progressive company we'll offer a good starting salary plus benefits including subsidised restaurant, 25 days holiday, substantial staff discounts, a profit sharing scheme and a discount buying club.

For an application form please contact: Alan White, Bejans Group plc, 1 Garland Road, Hoeyport Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex. Tel: 01-951 1811 (phone answering service on 01-951 3760 after normal office hours)

## PA/SEC GERMANY

Well educated PA/SEC aged 22/30 required for General Manager of a company of Engineers and Architects in Bielefeld, West Germany. Fluency in German absolutely essential. Knowledge of other European languages or Arabic would be an advantage. Good audio typing skills also essential. High level of commitment and initiative. Salary £9,000pa. 33 working days holiday pa. Starting date 1st May 1983 neg. Interviews to be held in London.

Please apply in writing with CV and passport-sized photo to: H. G. Schmitt, General Manager, Cardinal-Lampie, Consulting Engineers, PO Box 1710, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, West Germany.

Phone (010 49) 521 14641

## PERSONNEL SECRETARY

Secretary/Assistant to Group Personnel Manager. High level of involvement with need for strong sec/admin/personnel skills.

Please apply with details of age, salary and personnel experience to: Liz Gillatt, Trusthouse Forte PLC, 12 Sherwood Street, London W1V 7RD Tel: 01-437 7788.

## CITY £9,000

This specialised subsidiary of a dynamic and growing company seeks an experienced PA for their young MD. You will also be expected to act as a part of a small hard working team with frequent travelling commitments.

This job offers plenty of scope for those in search of challenge + involvement in their work. Speeds 100/60. Age 28-35.

Angela Mortimer Ltd Recruitment Consultants 286 Finsbury 629 9686

## UNDERWRITERS

Well spoken and presented Secretary to a leading Director and a main Board Director of a great insurance underwriting agency. An exciting position where you will run the office side of the operation and deal with the office. Salary to £7,500. Near-Finchley. Call Angela Mortimer Ltd 629 9686

## GIRL FRIDAY

Young MD of new public management company needs capable PA/SEC. In dynamic, good natured office with a team of hard working, professional executives. Part-time or full-time. Salary £7,500. Near-Finchley. Call Angela Mortimer Ltd 629 9686

## SECRETARIAL ORGANIZER

To £8,500 + benefits W1 professional office seeks experienced secretary with 5-10 years supervisory exp. Own office. 25-35. Call AGT 404 4933

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires the following staff at its London-based International Secretariat

1. SECRETARY IN THE HEAD OF RESEARCH OFFICE The Research Department provides the Amnesty International movement with information about human rights violations throughout the world. It is the largest department of the International Secretariat with a staff of 60 and is divided into the following sections: Africa, Asia, Americas, Europe and the Middle East. The Head of Research and his Deputy are responsible for planning and coordinating research activities. Candidates should have a high degree of expertise and excellent shorthand and typing (100/50). A working knowledge of French or German would be useful. Salary approx £7,800pa.

2. SECRETARY IN THE ASIA RESEARCH DEPARTMENT An interest in the region and fluent written and spoken French and English essential. Relevant experience and excellent shorthand and typing required (100/50) Salary approx £7,800pa.

3. SECRETARY IN THE PRESS OFFICE Candidates should be highly organized, able to work calmly under pressure and communicate fluently on the telephone. Several years experience, preferably in the media, required and good shorthand and typing essential (100/50). A working knowledge of German or Spanish an asset. Salary approx £7,800pa.

4. ASSISTANT TO THE MEDICAL COORDINATOR The Medical Coordinator works with the Research Department on medical aspects of Amnesty International's human rights concerns and with medical groups throughout the world to advance special reporting techniques. The Assistant is responsible for drafting correspondence for use by AM's medical expert and provides secretarial and clerical support necessary for the program. Fluent written and spoken English is essential and Spanish would be useful, good typing necessary. A detailed job specification is available on request. Salary approx £7,800pa.

For an application form send a large size to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 18 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7JF. Please indicate clearly for which post you wish to apply.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms 11 February 1983.

## 1983 - A GOOD YEAR

A remarkably challenging and absorbing career may be yours if you are free of ties and can honestly recognize the following attributes:

DEDICATION - DIPLOMACY/FINESSE PROFESSIONALISM - ELEGANCE

The rewards are manifold including a tax free salary, exceptional working conditions in an international environment and the possibility of travel. This is an exciting opportunity for a quick witted skilled secretary where effort and involvement will equate to job satisfaction.

385 9075 or if you prefer in writing to: Box 0965H The Times

## DO YOU HAVE AN OUTGOING PERSONALITY?

DO YOU WANT TO AVOID THE 9 TO 5 ROUTINE? If so, this could be the job for you. We are a dynamic international company seeking an experienced PA for their young MD. You will also be expected to act as a part of a small hard working team with frequent travelling commitments.

This job offers plenty of scope for those in search of challenge + involvement in their work. Speeds 100/60. Age 28-35.

Angela Mortimer Ltd Recruitment Consultants 286 Finsbury 629 9686

## £10,000 English/German PA

The Manager of this highly respected Bank requires an extremely efficient PA who stands out from the crowd. Fluent German with excellent shorthand and typing skills. Salary to £10,000. Near-Finchley. Call Angela Mortimer Ltd 629 9686

## SECRETARIES PLUS

The Specialist Consultants 10 Haverhill Square, London W1T



PERSONAL COLUMNS

SKI BEST VALUE IN VERBIER AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BARGAIN JANUARY PRICES

Staffed chalet holidays departing 15th January 1 week £139 pp. 2 weeks £209 pp. Air/chalet inclusive of 3 meals a day with wine and coffee at dinner.

FLY TO GENEVA & ZURICH From Gatwick, Manchester & Glasgow SPECIAL LOW COST DEPARTURES

For the independent skier, our SNOWJET service offers flights and transfers to Europe's most skiable resorts.

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLD WIDE With 12 years' experience we are the market leaders in low cost flights.

TRAVELERS 40 Euro to £82.10, Feb 82 to £82.10, Mar 82 to £82.10, Apr 82 to £82.10, May 82 to £82.10, Jun 82 to £82.10, Jul 82 to £82.10, Aug 82 to £82.10, Sep 82 to £82.10, Oct 82 to £82.10, Nov 82 to £82.10, Dec 82 to £82.10.

SELF CATERING IN 1983? We have a marvellous selection of villas and apartments in selected areas of Europe.

MEDITERRANEAN VILLAS Great choice of villas for individual people wanting individual service and attention.

SKI VAL D'ISERE ON 15 JANUARY FROM £159 STOP PRESS - RECENT SNOWFALLS IN VAL D'ISERE GOOD SIGN ON ALL SKI RESORTS.

SKI CHALET BARGAINS Go to one of our resorts where there's snow and you'll find the best bargains.

SKI SUPERTRAVEL 20 Main Place, London SW1X 0LP Tel: 01-234 0010

LOW SEASON USA, MEXICO, BAHAMAS & CARIBBEAN SUPERBARGAINS

PROPERTY OWNERS SPAIN & PORTUGAL We are sure you will find our property owners in Spain and Portugal.

WANTED PLATING, gold, silver, jewellery, watches, coins, medals, etc.

RENTALS HYDE PARK SQUARE, W2 We currently have a selection of furnished studio flats to rent.

ENCHANTING MEWS FLAT In a quiet residential area, this charming flat offers a perfect home.

KEITH CARDALE GROVES We currently have a selection of furnished studio flats to rent.

HARLEY PLACE, W1 2 and new houses, large reception, main hall, carpeted, etc.

HYDE PARK GATE Luxury flat, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

CLUB MARK WARNER 01-438 1851 (24 hours)

CORFU CRETE RHODES Pafos, Limnos, Thessalonika, etc.

SKI VAL D'ISERE ON 15 JANUARY FROM £159

THE SPECIALISTS Limited availability from £75 Club Wigan, Lancs. Tel: 01204 21111

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RENTALS HYDE PARK SQUARE, W2

We currently have a selection of furnished studio flats to rent in Hyde Park Square, W2.

ENCHANTING MEWS FLAT

In a quiet residential area, this charming flat offers a perfect home.

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

We currently have a selection of furnished studio flats to rent.

HARLEY PLACE, W1

2 and new houses, large reception, main hall, carpeted, etc.

HYDE PARK GATE

Luxury flat, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

CLUB MARK WARNER

01-438 1851 (24 hours)

CORFU CRETE RHODES

Pafos, Limnos, Thessalonika, etc.

SKI VAL D'ISERE ON 15 JANUARY FROM £159

THE SPECIALISTS Limited availability from £75

SKI VAL D'ISERE ON 15 JANUARY FROM £159

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DEATHS

On January 11, 1983, at his home, 15, St. John's Road, London, aged 78, Mr. John Smith.

BIRTHS

On January 10, 1983, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, James Smith.

DEATHS

On January 10, 1983, at her home, 12, Victoria Road, London, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Jones.

DEATHS

On January 9, 1983, at his home, 10, Park Lane, London, aged 92, Mr. Robert Brown.

DEATHS

On January 8, 1983, at her home, 8, Garden Square, London, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth White.

DEATHS

On January 7, 1983, at his home, 5, Church Street, London, aged 68, Mr. David Green.

DEATHS

On January 6, 1983, at her home, 3, Mill Lane, London, aged 82, Mrs. Susan Black.

DEATHS

On January 5, 1983, at his home, 1, High Street, London, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Grey.

DEATHS

On January 4, 1983, at her home, 10, Broad Street, London, aged 88, Mrs. Margaret King.

DEATHS

On January 3, 1983, at his home, 15, White Street, London, aged 65, Mr. Charles Lee.

DEATHS

On January 2, 1983, at her home, 12, Green Lane, London, aged 78, Mrs. Patricia Scott.

DEATHS

On January 1, 1983, at his home, 18, Blue Road, London, aged 80, Mr. William Adams.

DEATHS

On December 31, 1982, at her home, 20, Yellow Avenue, London, aged 90, Mrs. Helen Baker.

DEATHS

On December 30, 1982, at his home, 22, Purple Place, London, aged 72, Mr. George Evans.

SKI BEST VALUE IN VERBIER AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BARGAIN JANUARY PRICES

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For the independent skier, our SNOWJET service offers flights and transfers to Europe's most skiable resorts.

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLD WIDE With 12 years' experience we are the market leaders in low cost flights.

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We currently have a selection of furnished studio flats to rent in Hyde Park Square, W2.

ENCHANTING MEWS FLAT

In a quiet residential area, this charming flat offers a perfect home.

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

We currently have a selection of furnished studio flats to rent.

HARLEY PLACE, W1

2 and new houses, large reception, main hall, carpeted, etc.

HYDE PARK GATE

Luxury flat, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

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BBC 1

9.38 For Schools, Colleges: Science workshop, 10.00 You and Me. For four and five-year-olds. Presented by Maggie Ollerenshaw (not school). 10.15 Maths: Geometry, 11.00 World and Pictures, 11.17 Composing film music, 11.40 Read On! 12.00 Closedown.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: The process of turning milk into cheese 9.42 News from the cows reaches the doorstep 9.53 Light-sensitive devices 10.18 Experiments with low temperatures 10.35 The Black Country dialect 11.05 Gateway to Europe 11.22 The role of cats in literature legend and domestic life 11.30 Closedown.



Marianne Borgo: BBC1 9.25pm

Multi-travelled reporter Harold Williams retraces some familiar ground for a new six-part series ONLY TIME WOULD TELL (BBC2 8.10pm). During his fifteen years with Man Alive Harold Williams met people from the length and breadth of the country, interviewing the bereaved, the disabled, the distraught and the deprived. Williams begins his series by seeing if time has healed Anne Crosby's despair at having a mongrel son, Matthew. When he was born she wanted him to die. By the time he was three years old Anne decided Matthew must go into a home because of the danger he was causing the family and the effect of watching the development of her normal daughter. But the poor child was so unhappy that his father, an architect, built a new home for the

CHOICE

mentally handicapped in Bedfordshire. That was 14 years ago and Matthew has lived in that purpose-built home ever since. Has his mother's attitude towards him changed over the years? Williams investigates.

Georgina Reid's first play for radio, the comedy drama THE PEEWIT (Radio 4 3.02pm) receives a second airing this afternoon. Set in the household of Thomas Carlyle the story concerns a young girl who is employed there as a servant. A cookery, with all the attributes associated with the chirpy Londoners, she at first gets on the nerves of the celebrated writer and his son because of his total lack of humour caused by his absorption in his work on the history of the French Revolution. But they gradually grow to respect one another and it is she who saves him when disaster strikes his beloved manuscript after he hands it over to his publisher, John Stuart Mill. Rosalind Adams stars as the boldhouse Sarah with Bill Paterson as Carlyle.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. This morning Rajni Kaul and Talaya Rahman question a doctor about colic and influenza 10.45 Closedown 11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Rosalind Wilson and Chris Tranchell. The story is about the development of her normal daughter. But the poor child was so unhappy that his father, an architect, built a new home for the

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Jeopardy. A new general knowledge game imported from the United States where it has been successful for the past 12 years. Its attraction lies in the fact that the questionmaster doesn't ask questions - he gives the answers in which four children have to supply the question. The quizmaster is Derek Hobson.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.20 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55, 7.55 Weather, 7.5. Today's News, 7.25, 8.25 Sport, 7.35, 8.30 News. Headlines, 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.43 The Best of Myles (Part 3), 8.57 Weather, Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Bookclub: Henry Kelly? 10.02 Gardens' Question Time. 10.30 Morning show: 'The Dance' by Clodagh Hughes. 10.45 Daily Service. 11.00 News. 11.03 Baker's Dozen Richard Baker with records. 12.00 News. 12.07 Second Homes 2: The Case of the Maltese Pearls. 12.55 Weather, Travel, Programme News. 1.00 The World at One: News. 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour, Sus McGregor's Bookclub. 2.05 The Archers. 2.10 News. 2.15 The Archers. 2.15 Shipping. 2.20 News. 2.22 The Archers. 2.22 Shipping. 2.25 The Archers. 2.25 Shipping. 2.28 The Archers. 2.28 Shipping. 2.31 The Archers. 2.31 Shipping. 2.34 The Archers. 2.34 Shipping. 2.37 The Archers. 2.37 Shipping. 2.40 The Archers. 2.40 Shipping. 2.43 The Archers. 2.43 Shipping. 2.46 The Archers. 2.46 Shipping. 2.49 The Archers. 2.49 Shipping. 2.52 The Archers. 2.52 Shipping. 2.55 The Archers. 2.55 Shipping. 2.58 The 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Concert Hall

RAC SIZEWELL B ENQUIRY

Peaceful protest as inquiry opens into Sizewell reactor

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A quiet protest in more senses than one, marked the opening yesterday of the public inquiry into plans to build an American pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of about £1,300m.



A silent demonstrator (left) and masked protester (right) at Snape. Professor William Hall (centre, top) is assisting Sir Frank Layfield at the inquiry (Photographs by Brian Harris).

Tebbit aims to curtail union funds to Labour

Continued from page 1 extremely detailed series of measures on curbing the traditional pro-Labour activities of the unions. "I do not see any necessity for unions to be partisan political creatures," Mr Tebbit added.



Frank Johnson in Barchester A chronicle of modern Peterborough

Coming down from Birmingham, I came upon Barchester. Troilope thought it was in the West Country. But the makers of the television series needed a cathedral close that breathed intrigue and a cathedral that was suitably tremendous, but not so famous as to bring the destruction of recognition.

Today's events

Royal engagements The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Worshipful Company of Patternmakers, attends a court luncheon at Pevensey Hall, London, 12-40. Patron of the Victorian Society, he opens its silver jubilee exhibition, The Battle is Not Yet Won, at Heinz Gallery, The British Architecture Library's Drawing Collection, Royal Institute of British Architects, Portman Square, London, 6.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,025

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers in the squares. The grid is 15 squares wide and 15 squares high.

1 Across: Mugger that makes rather than takes handbags (9). 2 Across: Mats out of lawn edging, perhaps (9). 3 Across: Pavane that could cause fold-up of Ishtar Shumkur (7). 4 Across: Push back on vehicle to get the RUC (7). 5 Across: Sex-appeal clause gets a loud round of applause (15). 6 Across: To suggest you sipped with the devil would be heinous (9). 7 Across: Area liable to be exploited by strikes (5-5). 8 Across: Sounds amused on the boundary (12-2). 9 Across: Each side equal attraction (4). 10 Across: Teller of tall stories in Carmina or other production (8). 11 Across: Impulse to re-design and get abstract (9). 12 Across: Surrounding by section of the coldstream on guard (9). 13 Across: Lads, city ahead of fashion (7). 14 Across: Wingless thought (7). 15 Across: Matriarchal lads (5). 16 Across: Bridge opponents about to join, going to church or coming out (9). 17 Across: Reading lights should help its elucidation (9). 18 Across: Cold garland lifted from college (11). 19 Across: Lads taking artist to part for musical entertainment (8). 20 Across: Letters of identity (8).

A small crossword puzzle grid with numbers in the squares. The grid is 10 squares wide and 10 squares high.

Books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting non-fiction books published last year: Clinging to the Wreckage, by John Mortimer (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95). Death and the Enlightenment, by John MacMurray (Oxford, £17.50).

Intelpost

Intelpost, the Post Office's facsimile service, has a new way of sending an urgent short message or greeting for delivery within hours. Special greeting cards and a form are available at main post offices throughout Britain.

Literacy aid

A special educational pack for people who have difficulty reading written words or numbers has been developed by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit and the Post Office. It is called Using the Post Office and is available to basic education tutors and their students from the ALBSU at Kingsbourne House, 229/231, High Holborn, London WC1V 7DA, for £2.50 plus postage.

The pound

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies: Australia \$, Austria S, Belgium F, Canada \$, Denmark Kr, Finland Mkk, France F, Germany DM, Greece Dr, Hongkong \$, Italy Lira, Japan Yen, Netherlands Gm, New Zealand \$, Norway Kr, Portugal Esc, South Africa R, Spain Ptas, Sweden Kr, Switzerland Fr, USA \$, Yugoslavia D.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move slowly and erratically S over England and Wales. Gam to midnight London, East Angles, SE and central S England, E Midlands: Cloudy, some rain.

Lighting-up time

London 4.45 pm to 7.25 am. Liverpool 4.55 pm to 7.41 am. Edinburgh 4.25 pm to 6.07 am. Newcastle 5.13 pm to 7.47 am.

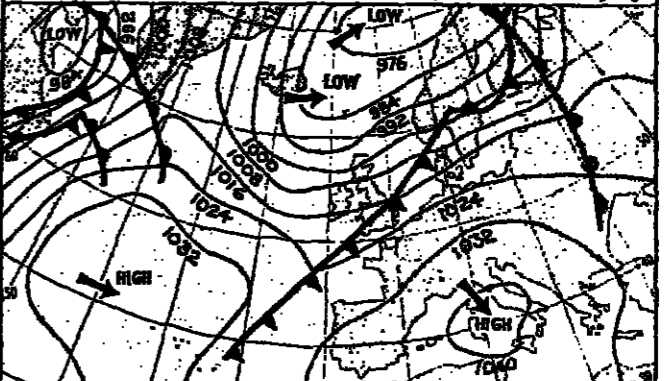
Yesterday

Table showing weather conditions for various cities: London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, etc.

London

Table showing temperature and weather conditions for London: Sun rise, Sun set, Moon sets, Moon rises, New Moon, etc.

High tides



Around Britain

Table showing weather conditions for various locations around Britain: Scarborough, Brighton, Dover, etc.

Abroad

Table showing weather conditions for various international locations: Moscow, Paris, Rome, etc.

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